PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

A. G. HODGES, T. J. TODD & J. W. FINNELL UNDER THE FIRM OF

A. G. HODGES & CO.

A. G. HODGES & CO., STATE PRINTERS.

TERMS.

For the Convention, per copy,
Three copies will be furnished for
Eight copies will be furnished for

Payment invariably in Advance. To any person who will send us TEN SUBSCRI-BERS, and remit us TWENTY DOLLARS, we will give a copy of the baily Commonwealth, gratis.

PROSPECTUS FOR PUBLISHING AT THE CAPITAL OF THE STATE, THE PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES

CONVENTION OF KENTUCKY, To be held at Frankfort, on the first Monday in October Next to adopt a New Constitution for the State.

THE following resolution has been adopted by the Legislature, and approved by the Governor, viz: " Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That John W. Finnell and William Tanner, be and they are hereby authorized to procure the services of a corps of competent and faithful Reporters to report the Proceedings and Debates of the Convention, called to modify, amend, or re-adopt the Constitution of Kentucky: PROVIDED, That the contract, when made with the Reporters, shall be submitted to. and approved by the Governor of the Commonwealth." ti Under the sanction of this authority, the services of the most competent Stenographers to be procured in the

The Reports will be more full and accurate, it is believed, than those of any similar body, the proceedings of which now constitute part of the history of the consti tutional science of our great confederacy. For, besides having the official sanction of the Convention, and the supervision of the legislative agents named in the resolution above, they will first be published in a cheap daily edition, and if any inaccuracies should occur in this, they will be discovered and corrected before the matter of the Reports is transferred to the book form in which they are now proposed to be published

THE progress of Constitutional reform in the United States is not one of the least interesting features of our national prosperity, as it shows the growth of the public mind in the appreciation of the science of government, and has kept up with the increase of population, of

Our own State Constitution, now entering on the advance I age of half a century, in the vigor of its maturity, was amongst the best of its day, as the hardy and enlightened men who formed it were in advance of their

to evoke the purest principles in the science of government, and to be characterised by a dignity of manner and elegance of style which will commend them to the literary taste, and general interest of all classes of our fellow citizens. But the greatest value which will at tach to this proposed authentic history of the Convention, and that which will most commend it to the public patronage, will be its capacity to show to the people and to posterity, the process and reasons which led to the adoption of the organic law of the State, and to elegance to them, in clear and unmistakable language, declare to them, in clear and unmistakable language, ed, are in the possession of the subscriber.

Refer to Gov. Letcher, Dr. Phythian and John Watthe principles upon which each provision stands-the son. ilders of the arch of their civil and religious liberties; in fact, the mode in

which every stone of the political edifice was laid. In 1787. Mr. Madison foresaw with the ken of a prophet, that after generations would seek with the atural avidity of curious and inquiring minds, for the reasons, objects and opinions of the enlightened body which formed the Constitution of the United States, to enable them to see by what process of reasoning the new system of government adopted by them, received its peculiar structure and organization. Congress paid for his comparative meagre, but accurate and interesting reports, in manuscript, thirty thousand dollars, and the people in every State and in almost every town and county in the Union, sought to secure copies at a high 4,000 Packages Boots and Shoes. price. It is true that Convention was forming a CHART-ER OF LIBERTY for a NATION; and when the work of their hands has withstood the scrutiny of mind, and

interest than that of the conscript fathers of 1787.

By securing a copy of these Debates, every man will have the arguments and reasons before him, to guide him to an intelligent decision when the new Constitution shall be submitted to his approval; and thus, whether good or bad, he can act upon it as a discriminating judgment will dictate. Hence, we rely with confidence on the intelligence and liberality of our fellowcitizens to extend to the proposed work, a patronage A. G. HODGES & CO.

CONDITIONS.

If the work shall not exceed six hundred pages, it will be furnished, well bound, for THREE DOLLARS per copy, and at the rate of FIFTY CENTS per hundred ad-

Periodicals in Kentucky, who will publish the foregoing, once or twice a month, shall be furnished with the

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

WESTERN PAPER, PRINTERS and ENGRAV.
ERS' CARDS, &c. &c., embracing the best assortment to be found in the West, and adapted to the use of Job Printers and Pelisters, Book Binders, Grockes, Dry Goods Bealers, Country Merchants, Druggists, Confectioners, and manufacturers of all kinds requiring Paper.

spectable lealers.
Post Office Envelope Paper al ways on hand, of the quality as furnished by us on contracts, to several e principal offices in the West and South. gs bought at all times at the highest market price ash or Paper BUTLER & BROTHER.

for Cash or Paper BUTLER & BROTHER,
215 Main st. between 5th and 6th.
Cincinnati, Ohio, April 11, 1848--809-1y
Chapticle References-Proprietors of the Gazette, Chronicle, Atlas, Enquirer and Volks Blatt newspapers, Cincin-

Removal.

THE POST OFFICE has been removed to the S. E. corner of Broadway and Lewis streets, in the building occupied by B. F. Johnson. B. F. JOHNSON, P. M. Frankfort, August 7, 1849-878-tf

For Sale.

A SPRIGHTLY negro girl, about 9 or 10 years old. Enquire at this office. August 14, 1849-879-tf

NEW LIVERY STABLE. HENRY GILTNER

HENRY GILTNER

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his large new stable opposite the Mansion House, and is ready to farnish all who may favor him with a call, with first rate Riding Horses, Buggies and Hacks, on the most reasonable terms.

In the has lately purchased a fine new six passenger Coach, which can be had at all hours of the day or night, with a careful driver.

with a careful driver. Horses gaited, pricked, nicked, &c. on very moderate

erms. Horses kept by the day, week, month or year. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solici

Frankfort, Sept. 23, 1845-676-11

Fair Warning.

Fair Warning.

WE have now been doing business in Frankfort for nearly three years, and in the mean time have been very indulgent to those who purchase LUMBER from us. We now NEED MONEY, which we MUST HAVE, and we hereby give fair warning to all those who know themselves to be indebted to us, to come forward and settle up, or else we will be compelled to place our accounts in the hands of the proper officers for collection. We hope this Warning will not be disregarded, as we mean what we say. "A word to the wise," &c.

P. S. All those who wish to purchase LUMBER. P. S.—All those who wish to purchase LUMBER, are hereby Jotified that we are selling at very reduced prices, for CASH. Call and see. S. & H.

Fifty-Four Town Lots for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale in lots to suit purchasers, his place on Lexington Hill, known as Pleasant Hill. He has had a survey and plat made of the property, and divided it into lots varying in size from 50 by 60 feet, to 100 by :00 feet.

Copies of the plat may be seen at the Commonwealth office, Yeoman office, Weisiger House and Mansion

House.

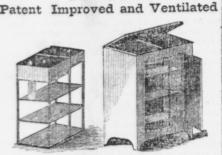
Any information relative to price, terms of sale, situation, &c., can be had of J. R. Page, on the premises, of Jas. S. Evans, Frankfort, or of the undersigned, at the 2nd Auditor's office.

Union, will be secured, to report in full the PROCEED-INGS and DEBATES of the Convention to meet as above.

THOS S. PAGE.

P.S. I will also seil the House and lot, lately occupie by Jno. D. Rake, on the opposite side of the Turnpike from the above, and owned by myself and James Harlan. Frankfort, Ky . September 19, 1848-832-1f.

SCOTT'S



on a NEW PRINCIPLE!!

This superior article is so constructed that the icewater runs slowly between each metallic shelf,
water runs slowly between each metallic shelf,
wich is double, thereby causing its refrigerating influence to be the same throughout the whole apparatus,
The water, as it metis from the ice, is confined withincretion the ice, to confined withincretion the water, as it metis from the ice, to confined withincretion the water, as it metis from the ice, to sunsing its refrigerator, each metallic shelf,
wich is double, thereby causing its refrigeratus,
the distinction of the metallic shelf,
wich is double, thereby causing its refrigeration,
the water of the index of the outwater function in the field, water in side from the ice, to sunsing its refrigeration,
the water of the index of the w ON A NEW PRINCIPLE!!

Persons wishing this article will please call at June 5, 1849-869-tf TODD & CRITTENDEN'S

To Millers and Mill Owners.

T. L. ROBERTS, Millwright and Engineer, will at-by either water or steam, on the most improved plans. All work warranted to give entire satisfaction. Charges moderate. Apply to
T. L. ROBERTS, Frankfort. Ky.

DOXON & GRAHAM, FIRINKOTT.
ADDISON MARSHALL, steamer Sea Gull.
Capt. W. George, Woodford county.
June 26, 1849-872-3m*

B. F. BAKER & CO.

defied the vicissitudes of time for nearly three-quarters of a century, the interest attached to their proceedings, is greater than can be claimed for any other production of the genius or intellect of man.

It is here proposed to do for Kentucky the work which Mr. Madison performed for a Nation, and the prediction is ventured, that fifty years will find the history of the Convention in Kentucky, to possess scarcely less interest than that of the convertion fathers of 158.

Frankfort Female Seminary,

Conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Nold. MHE next session will commence on the first Monday.
in August next, and continue twenty weeks.
From, and after the commencement of the next session,
e number of pupils will be limited to thirty five, to be
ught entirely by the Principals, without the aid of As

Tuition, boarding, washing, &c., \$70 00
Tuition, without board, \$50 00
Music on Piano-forte or Guitar, \$5 00
Modern Languages, Painting and Drawing, each, 10 00
One half to be paid in advance,
Pupils will be charged from the time they enter to
close of session. No deduction will be made for absence except in cases of protracted illness.

Female Eclectic Institute, NEAR FRANKFORT, KY.

THIS well known school will open its 36th regular session on Monday, July 31st, by which day, it is requested, that all pupils will be present. In consequence of the graduating of a very large class, more new pupils than usual can be admitted; and, although applications are quite numerous, and some new pupils have already arrived, a few places may yet be had.

For boarding and instruction in all the plain and or namental branches of the course, including the Latin and French Languages—and, to such as desire it, the Greek and German—drawing in pencil and crayon, and painting in water and oil colors, and in the monochromatic style, with the use of a large collection of superior models, and of drawing materials of the best quality and of every description; the use of a library of more twan 1,000 volumes: of maps, globes, charts, diagrams and anstomical plates, and of a most superb suit of apparatus, as well as a fine bathing establishment; lessons in sacred music, &c., &c., one hundred dollars, per session of fire months, in advance.

For instruction in vocal and instrumental music, including the use of Pianos and of a Meiodeon—thirty dollars per session.

dollars per session.

All necessary English text books, and stationery of every description, will be furnished at the very low price of ten dollars per session.

The academic year consists of FORTY FOUR weeks, and vacation is held in the two months least favorable to study, and when a family is supplied at least ex-

dy, and when a family is supplied at least ex

Forty young ladies will be admitted. To these the personal and particular attention of the principals and of their families, will be devoted.

JAS. S. FALL, A. M.

JAS. S. FALL, A. M. Poplar Hill, June 19 1849-871-6tsm

DOCTOR ALEX. M. BLANTON,
Determined to make Frankfort his permanent
residence offers his services to the public. Office
on St. Clair street, opposite the Branch Bank of KenJuly 6, 1847—769-1f. DOCTOR ALEX. M. BLANTON,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, OCTOBER 19, 1849.

AN ACT to amend the Charter of the Nautilus Insurance Company, in the City of New York. Passed April 5th, 1849.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SEC. 1. The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows. The Nautilus Insurance Company shall hereafter be known as the New York Life Insurance Company.

SEC. 2. The business of the said Company shall be confined to insurance on lives, and it may make all and every insurance appertaining to life, and receive and execute trusts, make endowments, and grant and purchase conditions.

Amount paid for salaries, fees to Physicians and Trustees, Clerk hire, &c.. Amount paid for re-insurances, Advertising, Office tent, Printing, Stationery, Furniture, Interest on guarantee capital, &c.. &c. Amount paid to Agents, for Commissions, State Taxes, Medical Examinations, Ex-

13,384 00 change, &c., . \$24,384 68 Losses by Death, less discounts for payments in advance of the 60 days

Nett Balances of Premiums for the year, ASSETS.

Cash on hand.
United States and New York State Stocks,
Bonds and Mortgages.
Notes received for 40 per cent, of premium
on Life Policies.
Premiums on Policies in the hands of Agents,
Policies on hand not yet delivered, and quarterly payments on first year's premiums.
Amount of Premiums charged against subscribers notes due May 4, 1849,
Suspense account,

In addition to which, the Company holds subscription notes, the remainder of guar-antee capital unused by premiums, Amount liable for losses . Number of New Policies Issued. First year, Second year, Third year, Fourth year

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.
15	77	88	1 56
15 20	91	95	1 77
25	1 00	1 12	2 04
25 30 35 40 45 50 55	1 31	1 36	2 36
35	1 35	1 53	2 95
40	1 69	1 83	3 20
45	1 91	1 96	3 73
50	1 96	2 09	4 60
55	2 32	3 21	5 74
60	3 35	4 91	7 00

For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the pre-nium therefor amounts to \$50—a note for 40 per cent with interest at 6 per cent.—without guaranty, may be received in part payment, or it may be paid in cash, in which case it is expected, should the party survive to make 13 annual payments, leaving the dividends to accumulate—the policy will be fully paid for, and the accumulation ultimately added to the policy.

All its profits accrue to the credit of the dealers, and are divided annually among them, whether the policy

All its profits accrue to the credit of the dealers, and be issued for a limited period or for the whole term of life, a feature unknown in the charter of any other Mutual Life Insurance Company incorporated by this State. For further information, the public are referred to the pamphiets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies. The undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company, is prepared to take risks on Lives as low as any office in the East or West.

was any office in the Bast of West.

Papplications from the country (post paid) will be omptly attended to.

Plosses adjusted in this town without delay.

Droffice at the Frankfort Branch Bank. H. WINGATE, Agent. Dr. Lewis Sneed, Medical Examiner. Frankfort, Ky., June 15, 1849.

INSURANCE.



CAPITAL -- \$300,000.

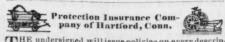
WILL insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. against loss or damage by fire, in town or country. Steam and Keel boats, and their cargoes, against the damages of river navigation.

If The lives of Slaves are also insured by this Company.

H. 1. TODD, Agent.

Office at Todd & Crittenden's Counting Room.

May 22, 1849—867-tf





THE undersigned will issue policies on every description of Buildings and Goods, Wares and Merchandize contained therein, against loss or damage by Fire, and on the cargoes of Steam Boats, against the perils of the river, and on the cargoes of vessels against perils of the sea and lakes, on the most favor able terms.

The high reputation of this Company for the prompt and satisfactory manner it, which all losses are adjusted and paid, in connection with the low rates of premium, offer great inducements to such as wish to insure.

August 10. 1847—774-1f. August 10, 1847-774-11.

KENTUCKY

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

MR. R. SUTTON, CHIEF REPORTER.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1849.

wednesday the standing to life, and receive and execute trusts, make endowments, and grant and purchase annuities.

Sec. 3. At the election for Trustees, each insured member for any sum paid in or secured as a premium of insurance to said Company during the year preceding such election, shall have one vote, either in person, or by proxy, duly signed by the person effecting such insurance and every person holding a certificates of the Company, (not discharged by payment of losses), to the amount of one hundred dollars, shall also be entitled to one vote, and for every additional hundred dollars, sone vote, in the saume manner.

Sec. 4. When the actual capital of such Company liable for the payment of losses shall amount to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the notes given for premiums in advance, may be given up to be cancelled.

Sec. 5. The officers of this Company, within one month subsequent to the first day of January, in each year, shall cause an estimate to be made of the profits, and true state of the effairs of the said Company, as near as may be, for the preceding year, and all such dividend as may be declared by the life diversion of the court of the committee in their supplemental report were adopted, with a view of perfecting the report of the committee in their supplemental report were adopted, with a view of perfecting the report of the committee in their supplemental report were adopted, with a view of perfecting the report of the committee in their supplemental report were adopted, with a view of perfecting the report of the committee in their supplemental report were adopted, with a view of perfecting the report of the committee in their supplemental report were adopted, with a view of perfecting the report of the committee in their supplemental report were adopted, with a view of perfecting the report of the committee in their supplemental report were adopted, with a view of perfecting the report of the court of the committee in their supplemental report were adopted. The court of the co

that it might operate to relieve the elective prin-ciple of one objection which I have heard—I will not say in this house, because it has not been a yet avowed here, but outside of this house—the danger of placing a judicial officer under the in-fluence of personal feelings in his course toward individual suitors and litigants who might either have voted for him or against him. I do not re-gard however that as at all assaulting the principle which lies at the foundation of the elective sys-tem. The independence of the judge has never been regarded in any age or country as being se cured by or dependent upon the mode of his ap pointment. It is supposed to rest on the princi-ple which was one of the results of the revolu tion in England, one of the fruits of which was the change in the tenure of this description of office—prior to which revolution the judge held his office at the will of the crown or the pleasure 2.717 81 of the prince, not by the tenure of good behavior.
That was the principle, and it is the one from which we have derived, as heretofore entertained, all our notions of an index of the principle. 3165,937 69 Not that the officer derived his appointment ei ther by election, from the representatives of the 39,151 65 people in our state legislature, or that he was ap-\$205,089 34 of the senate—but that when he is appointed the of the senate—but that when he is appointed the constitution of '99 secured, at least on paper, and I hope in reality, the independence of the judiciary, because he was made by the tenure of his office only responsible under the forms and principles prescribed in the constitution. I do not

pend upon the source of appointment. Whether a judge be appointed by the governor, the legislature, or the people, if he be a bad man he will make a bad judge, and if he be a good man he will make you a good judge or good officer, and the people must take the chances of selecting between the good and the bad. And they are just as competent, if not indeed more so, to make the selection themselves, than any intermediate del

egated agents according to the present mode.

I do not propose at this time, to enter into the discussion of the importance of this change, and the benefits which will result from it, further than is necessary to explain the object of the committee in the amendment they propose.— They were unanimous and unhesitating in their pinion of its importance, and in their desire that it should be engrafted upon the article under consideration, and if you will allow me to say it, upon all other articles which have reference to the election of judicial officers. I believe that a majority of the States of this Union—I speak but from a general recollection and not from minute recollection-have adopted and are now in the practice, in all elections of every kind and description, the ballot system. There is much to say in favor of the ballot system, and especially in communities differently organized and constituted in some respects from our own State. I have not understood that a change in the mode of casting the votes of the people of Kentucky, for officers heretofore elected by them has been a cause of constitutional reform, or that it was a cause of complaint or grievance. I do not believe that the time now exists, or is likely to exist in this country, so long as we shall cherish our domestic institutions—if I am understood by that phrase—that there will be the same necessity for the mode of exercising the elective franchise that other States and communities have believed, or found to exist among them. But in the choice of a judicial officer by the people— to meet the argument or the objection to the sys-tem that I have heard alledged—that is, that the judge who is elected, finding A, who has cast his vote against him, a suitor in his court, may rect disposed to visit upon him, in some of his judicial acts, vengeance for this exercise of privilege. A judge under the influence of bad passions, in the exercise of the high duties which the constitution and the country have confided to him, may visit the perversion of law, tyranny, and injustice, upon some humble but independent man in the country, brought before him by some of the various processes, as witness, litifeel disposed to visit upon him, in some of his some of the various processes, as witness, liti-gant, criminal, or suitor. I think if I have a cor-rect knowledge of Kentucky character, that there is more danger from an individual in the exereise of his judicial functions, when elected by the voice of the people, in an action between A his supporter and B his opponent, lest he might be suspected of leaning towards his friend, he would rather lean against him to avoid even the appearance of favoritism. The committee wish to give every man in the State who may choose to vote for a judicial officer, the privilege, if he choose so to do, by a ballot, deposited in a box unknown to any but himself. It will not demajority. Popular majorities need a rule of acmajority of a quorum, but a majority of all unknown to any but himself. It will not de-prive any man who may feel disposed to let a tion by which to be governed. Our constitution majority of a quorum, but a majority of all those elected, a majority of the whole state. Sir,

candidate know how he voted, of the privilege is made not so much for the benefit of the ma-

sire to press the question if any member is not prepared to vote upon it or desires to discuss it. I will agree to the course suggested the more readily, as I believe that the more these two gen tlemen reflect on the subject, the nearer they will arrive at the conclusions to which the committee have come. I suppose I was distinctly understood. I am not advocating a change in the viva voce mode of electing political officers. The reason is that you elect a political officer, a member of congress, of the legislature, or a governor, he cannot visit his official action on me to my injury for voting against him without its falling with an equal hand on the balance of the com-munity. That is the difference between a politieal and a judicial officer. Of course I acquiesc with pleasure in the course suggested.

The 1st sec. was then read as follows:
Sec. 1. The judicial power of this commonwealth, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in one supreme court, which shall be styled the court of appeals, [the courts established by this constitution] and in such inferior courts as the general assembly may from to time erect and establish.

After a brief conversation in which Messrs. Wickliffee, Dixon, Guthrie, W. C. Marshall and others took part, the section was amended by the insertion of the words placed between brackets. The section as amended was then adopted.

The 2d section was read and adopted without

amendment, as follows:

Sec 2. The court of appeals shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be co-extensive with the state, under such restrictions and regulations, not repugnant to this constitu-

tion, as may, from time to time, be prescribed by The third section was then read as follows: Sec. 3. The judges of the court of appeals shall hold their offices for the term of eight years, and until their successors shall be duly qualified, subject to the conditions hereinafter prescribed; but for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground of impeachment, the governor shall remove any of them on the address of two-thirds of each house of the general assembly: Provided, however, That the cause or causes for which such removal may be required, shall be stated at length in such address, and on the journal of each house. They shall, at stated

or fourth year, 16,577 66
142,191 60
Premiums for four years, 12,307 66
Prom which deduct amount of disbursements for four years, 12,307 68
Balance of premiums above disbursements, \$16,593 69
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a billier of his best of this life, be returned in for four years, 12,300 61
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a bill as some time short of his life, be returned in for four years, 12,300 61
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a bill as some time short of his life, be returned in for shorter periods of time to be created on the books of the Company, and for which certificates will be based, in accordance with the chairer.

They have like 'is educated an interest of Six per cent on the amount of President.

PLINY FREENAS, Actuary.

The rates of insurance of insurance of the property of the property of the property of the property of the people, if he has a property of the property of the property of the people of the property of the property of the property of the people of the property thought that by preserving the responsibility which the present constitution has thrown upon the judicial officers of the government, making them removable for good and sufficient cause, upon an address, two-thirds of each house of the general assembly concurring, and by retaining the power of impeachment, judgment upon which extends only and rightfully to removal and disqualification from office; and the responsibility which arises from the return of those officers to the appointing power, the people, by the limitation of the term of office, they have secured to the people a sufficient power over the judges during their term of eight years. They desired that whilst we were securing to the per ple, or claiming for them, the power of electing their own officers and limiting the duration of the term for which they shall be elected, to in-fuse into the exercise of their power some con-servative feature, to secure at least those officers, when thus constitutionally appointed, against the possible influence of public excitement, the

offspring of political divisions in all free gov-A party or political majority of the popular branch of the government, maddened with pow-er, unrestrained by any power but the power to do wrong, is, by the amendment of my col-league, to be let loose upon the weakest depart-ment of the government—a department filled by the people themselves. Does my honorable colgue remember—I know he has not forgotten conflict between the legislative department and the judiciary of this state, in 1824. He and myself were side by side, in my humble way-for I bore but an humble part in that memorable contest; he played a distinguished part in that struggle between master spirits, which is krown in the history of this state as the contest between the old court and new court party. I refer to this portion of the history of my country in no spirit of unkindness towards those with whom I then differed. There were statesmen and patriots in that party, honest I know in the advocacy of those principles. We triumphed by the power of the ballot box. Had his principle of removing the judges upon the address of a ma-jority of the two houses of the general assembly been engrafted in the existing constitution, as he now proposes it shall be in the new one, what would have become of the great principle, the inde-pendence of the judiciary, involved in that contest? Your constitutional court and the principle involved would have gone as by a whirlwind. A good cause for the removal of the judges was then, by a legislative majority, found in the fact they had decided an act of the legislature un-

Sir, I yield to no man in this body in devotion to the great democratic principle, which lies at the foundation of free governments, that the majority shall rule. But sir, to secure that princi-ple in its free and beneficial exercise, I claim, at

candidate know how he voted, of the privilege of voting an open ticket if he chooses so to do. But if I am so constituted as to feel that I might place myself in all probability, being a suitor, an an attitude that would exerte a lurking and partial and improper feeling in the breast of the judge towards me in the exercise of his judicial powers, if I chose to keep it concealed from him now I voted, give me the privilege of doing so. I leave to you who have no such apprehensions, the privilege of voting your open ticket, in common phrase, or of letting the individual know you voted for or against him as you may prefer. These were the reasons which influenced the committee in asking the amendment to the original report which has just been read, and with this brief explanation I submit the question.

Mr. HARDIN. I hope the gentleman will not press the section at this time, but permit the bill to be gone through with section by section, mentioned at the first one; then the amendment would be reached in its order, and we should have time to reflect upon it. For my own part I cannot say yet how I will vote, but I am very much in favor of the viva voce mode of voting and the committee of which I am a member are also rather disposed that way. I like ammony very much and I believe that the mode of voting for all officers should be the same. I am not afraid to tell these high dignitaries belt to the committee of which I am a member are also rather disposed that way. I like ammony very much and I believe that the mode of voting for all officers should be the same. I am not afraid to tell these high dignitaries belt with the committee of which I am a member are also rather disposed that way. I like ammony very much and I believe that the mode of voting for all officers should be the same. I am not afraid to tell these high dignitaries belt to the constitution, that a majority to-day, and by a turn of the political resolution, that a majority to-day, and by a turn of the political way to the citizen of the independence of

judge in your district, we will join in removing him, if you assist us. Under the influence of popular excitement, political feelings, perhaps personal animosity, the judge is hurled from of-fice. Well sir, the turn of the political wheel brings the whigs into a majority, and under the same influences, the political Juggernaut is

rolled over some poor democrat who may be

found in office.

To avoid all these possible evils the committee desired to retain the power of removing by address, giving the incumbent the security not so much for his sake as for the sake of public justice, which we have had in our constitution for the last fifty years. They desired to give him the security that he shall not be removed unless the erime, the offence, the cause of removal shall be so apparent to the body that both branches of the legislature shall feel it incumbent upon them to make the removal. When that is the case I have no fears that two-thirds will not agree. If you leave the removal of a judge to agree. If you leave the removal of a judge to the will of a majority of the popular branch of the government, what judge will dare to stand between the encroachments of the legislative department and the citizen? You make him the miserable, suppliant tool of legislative power and wrong, if you trust him in the power of a bare majority, whose acts he will never have the boldness and the independence to declare unconstitutional. What security will there be for the life, liberty, or property of the there be for the life, liberty or property of the citizen. I therefore implore the convention to pause before they consent to incorporate the amendment in the constitution we are about to form. The judiciary is the political ark of the poor man, to which he must flee in times of langer; the shield by which he is to resist the attempts of power to deprive him of his rights. If you place the judge in the power of a bare majority, you take from the weak the only security against wrong and injustice. Let us not deceive ourselves by names. The majority of the legislature is not a majority of the people. If you adopt the amendment you virtually sur-render all power into the hands of a legis-lative majority. The legislative depart-ment will overwhelm all other departments, and we shall, instead of having secured to the people a government with partitions of power, to operate as checks and balances upon each

The people of Kentucky, spread as they are over an extent of forty thousand square miles, comprising a population of eight hundred thousand, can only meet by their representatives. As we cannot have democracy then in its original character, we must approach as near as we can to it. How is this to be attained? Why, the people are to send men here to represent them. These men are to speak the will of the people. In what way, sir, are we to conduct this government? By taking the election of all the officers of the government into our own hands; to proclaim to the world and have it well understood, that we deem ourselves in this enlightened age compe tent to all purposes of self-government. The world has advanced in sciences of every kind, and it has greatly improved in the science of government. I for one am ready to proclaim government. I for one am ready to proclaim to the world that I believe the people of the United States are competent to govern themselves, and no state stands more prominent in its character, in its republican character, than the state of Kentucky. There are those, who under the principle of conservatism, would provide the neans by which people may have s take care of themselves. Is it the elective principle that insures it? No sir. What is it then? It is the elective principle coupled with practi-cal responsibility. That is what does it. Let us vote for every officer of this government from a governor down to a constable. Let us take the elective franchise into our own hands, and let the same power, the majority that elects a man to office, have a right to say to him whenever they believe that he misbehaves, you shall leave the office. Did not the people of Rome elect the worst men upon the face of the earth as Emperors? They elected a Nero, a Domician and a Tiberias, the very worst scourges by which mankind was ever afflicted; and why did they act as they did? Because there was no power to call them to an account. Did not the people of France elect Bonaparte Emperor? Yes, every man of twenty one years of age, gave his vote to elect an Emperor who put his foot upon their necks. Why was it that he had such power over France that he could make thousands bleed at his pleasure? Because the people of France had no which they could make him accountable. the elective franchise, exercised by a majority, that makes a country to that extent a republic.
It is the controlling power of the majority that carries out the republican principle, which without that power would not be carried out.

Sir, says the gentleman, what would have be-come of the old court, if this principle had not been adopted? Yes, and if the two thirds principle had not been in, what would have become of that miserable old magistrate out in Greenup, who was brought before the court, a few years ago, for the worst kind of offence? If it is esI Gounday

years ago-I mean this convention business. It was proclaimed from one end of the state to the that there must be more practical respon sibility, or we should cease to be a republic Well, sir, a meeting was held in the senate well, sit, a meeting was held in the senate chamber, a chairman was chosen and a certain gentleman was appointed to draw an address to the people of Kentucky. He drew it up, and we met again, a small band of us; we did not like the address exactly in all its parts, it was like the address exactly in all its parts, it was sent back to be remodeled, and was again brought up and read. Several gentlemen stood off and would not put their names to it. There was something of conservatism about them and they would not put their names to it. At last the people began to take the matter up and names began to be attached to it; first one man and then another put his name to it; we saw then how the wind was blowing and we all pitched in. The men who had before stood off then signed their names. Those who stood aloof signed their names. Those who stood aloof when I wrote my name, and would not sign, af-terwards did so. Well, upon the first vote for a convention the question was carried by a ma-jority of forty eight thousand. The second year there was a majority of eighty thousand. Well now what was the principal change that was to be made by the convention? It was, that all the officers of government should be elected by the people, and that they should all be held responpeople, and that they should all be held responsible to the people, that every officer should be responsible to the same power that elected him; that is, a majority of the people. Without this, I say it is not a republic at all. Ah, says the gentleman, the people will act ineautiously, they will act under excitement; it is not to be suffered that a majority shall have power to displace an officer of the government. That is the language officer of the government. That is the language of monarchists, the language of courtiers. The people, he says, must be saved from themselves, must not be entrusted with this power, they must be guarded by this principle of strong conservatism. If the people are not to be entrusted with the management of their own affairs, let us go back to mountely, let us go back to Great Britain at once and send for Victoria to rule

I set out in favor of this identical principle and I would not give a ninepence for the constitution unless this was in it. We are to be saved from ourselves, because we may do wrong am a bad manager of my own affairs, as ever body knows, particularly of my money matters but managed right or wrong, I would rather have the management myself than to have any one else manage for me. There is something pleasant in the thought, that I may manage my affairs as I choose, and if this be really a republican government, let a majority of the people manage the affairs of government. Suppose the majority do wrong, who is to suffer? That very majority, and they will soon right themselves I recollect I once went out when I was about thirteen or fourteen years old, upon a mill pond in a canoe, with three other boys. We com nenced rocking the boat. We shall be drowned if we upset, said the three boys, for we cannot swim a stroke. We upset sure enough. I could swim pretty well, so I was not alarmed. I called out to them to hold on to the side of the and keep their chins above water, while I swan ashore with the rope so as to drag the boat ashore. They caught hold of the boat. Lord, how they did spread themselves to keep afloat! The instinct of self-preservation made them exert themselves, and self-preservation will make us careful to do right. If we had to cross the Mississippi in a skiff, would we be such fools as to turn over when we knew that we must all be drowned? Not at all. Let us trust ourselves I came here for the purpose of endeavoring to establish this principle in the new constitution and if we do not do that, we shall have accom plished nothing. Save us from ourselves! may be the doctrine of some gentlemen, but it is not my doctrine. God save the people, and let them govern themselves—that is what I say. I never court any man-power, though I court now and then the people. I look to the sovereignty of the people—to that I have looked all my life—I am willing to trust them. I have no idea that a man shall be made a judge unless due to the court of the people. ly qualified, and I shall vote for the guard of ght years practice at the bar, as a qualifica I will vote for the further guard that the age of thirty years shall be required of the canage of thirty years shall be required of the can-didate for a judgeship. Nay, I would go further, and make it thirty-five years. But as to respon-sibility, I want to hold him responsible to a ma-jority of all the people of Kentucky. That is the responsibility I ask. I have no doubt I shall meet a good deal of

opposition upon this point, because it is a leading feature among the purposes for which we are assembled. I hope it will be well weighed by this house before they adopt the two-thirds prin-ciple. If we adopt it in reference to the judges the court of appeals, we must adopt it with reference to every other officer of the govern ment; and I now call upon those who are in fa vor of reform, those who are of the old conven tion party, to bear in mind that this was one of the principal objects for which the convention

Mr. PRESTON. I know very well the age and experience of my honorable friend from Nelson, and I am aware of the deference that is due to him on a subject of such magnitude as that which he has this moment discussed. It was with some amazement that I heard the proposition, as I had not anticipated that any one in this house would advance the principle, or con-tend for it, or seek to engraft it in the constitution which we are about to frame. I am at present too, on account of the novelty of the position, unprepared to meet it except by those apparent arguments, which I believe, address themselves to the mind of every member of this house upon the great innovation which the gentleman from Nelson proposes to make. I believe, how-ever, that there is fallacy at the bottom of his position, so clear and so palpable, one so destructive of every true principle of government that a mere tyro in the science, destitute of the knowledge or experience that he possesses can clearly discover it. It is not requisite that one should be deeply instructed, in order to find out the monstrous consequences to which it would lead. I take issue with the gentleman boldly and pointedly. If we stand here for the purpose of dragging all the powers of government, bound and manacled to the feet of the legislative power, delusively called, by the member from Nelson the people, I, for one, am not prepared to go such lengths. The people, the people, the people, is the constant cry, and when the gentleman defines what is meant by the people in this case, it appears that it is the address of a bare majority of the legislature of the state. This is what he styles the people. styles the people. I deny the proposition; the legislature are not the people. It may be deemed presumptuous in me to set my opinions in oppo-sition to those of a gentleman from whom I received much instruction in youth, and from whom I imbibed many of the principles which I entertain in manhood. But in regard to this subject I feel that I stand upon the true ground, and that ground I am ready to maintain, assisted or unassisted in this convention.

What is the provision in the report, in reference to the removal of the judges of the appel-late court? It is this:

"But for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground of impeachment, the governor shall remove any of them, on the address of two thirds of each house of the general as

Now sir, the question is, shall we permit a ere majority to exercise this right. A majority of the legislature are to expel ignominiously from office, session after session, the very judge chosen by the people, and yet it is to be done under a false and pernicious political pretext, and in the name of the people. The French convention, when they appointed the committee of public safety, announced the principle, that the people possessed the supreme power. The convention of France, when constituted howev-er, assumed to hold all the power in their own hands, and declared itself was the people. My belief is, that the tendency would be the same swith regard to the legislature of Kentucky. understand any thing of the feeling which prevails in this house, in regard to the powers of the legislature, that feeling is in favor of curtailing those powers. Look upon our tables,

described in the poem of Ariosto, a place in which the lost wits and crude ideas of all the which the lost wis and crude locas of all the world were collected. It is already proposed in this convention, that the legislature shall not be permitted to grant any banking privileges, that they shall not be permitted to meet oftener than once in two years, that they shall not be permitted to run the state into debt, and a multipled. mitted to run the state into debt, and a multitu of provisions such as these are advocated by distinguished gentlemen. And yet it is now proposed that they shall have the right to bind and manacle the judges and compel them to retire from office whenever the legislature may

see proper so to direct.

Is it possible that gentlemen can suppose that the people of Kentucky will be satisfied with the provision, which directs that the judges shall hold their offices at the will of the legislature If this principle be applied to the judges, it must be applied also to all the other officers of the government; and the address of a bare majority of the legislature is not only to expel the judges from their office, but to expel the governor of the state from his office, and place the executive and judicial departments under the absolute dominion of the legislature. Would this be in ac-cordance with the wishes of the people of Kentucky? Are gentlemen of this house reduced to the miserable and farcical pretext—and I say it with all respect to my honorable friend from Nelson—of asserting that, when they are imposing limitations upon the powers of the legisla erippling their authority, saying that they shall have no pay after sixty days, or that it shall be reduced one half, and taking away from them the power to act upon certain specified subjects, that it is necessary to place, at the same time, the judiciary within the grasp of a merciless le-gislative majority. Sir, the historical examples that were cited by the gentleman were, if my

that were cited by the gentleman were, if my recollection be correct, entirely different in their tenor from that which he supposes. The people of the throne Caligula and Nero, and he says that the throne Caligula and Nero, and he says that the tyranny endured by Rome under those Emperors was on account of the people not having a proper control over them. If he will tax his memory a little further he will feet that it was the control over them. little further he will find that it was the corru legislature that elected from time to time the Em perors, and combined with the Pretorian guard elevated men into power and made sale of the empire to replenish their purses, that caused the destruction of Roman liberty. If he will turn to a more recent instance—to the French assem-bly to which he has alluded—he will find, that when that sssembly had been called together by the people, they abrogated the executive power and made their own sitting almost permanent They first declared a constitution, and gave the monarch the right to veto. When, in the time of erty was determined on, it was then the as bly cried out against the executive veto. legislature deprived the executive of that protection, and the king's head fell. The independence of the judiciary soon sunk under the invasions of the same body. A revolutionary tribunal, with Fouquier Tinville at its head, arose based upon its ruins; bill after bill of attainder was passed and a committee of public safety was appointed. When that committee was es-tablished, of which Carnot was a member, Fouquier-Tinville directed, day after day, long lists of accusations and proscriptions to be prepared and made the streets flow with blood, long processions of carts filled with unfortunate n men, were driven along, and when lesser victims failed the lower orders of the people were sacri-

Danton remarked that the revolution was endured as long as it operated only upon the aristo-cratic classes, but after a time the guillotine be-gan to work upon the people themselves, and it was found then that the evil was intolerable.— The revolution, he said, like Saturn, ended by devouring its own children: so it will be with devouring its own children: so it will be will any single department of government in which you place the supreme power. I believe firmly and conscientiously that if the proposition of the gentleman from Nelson be adopted, it will have that effect. I do not mean to say that it will plunge the people immediately into bloody revolutious as in France, because the same oppression does not exist here, and the rebound would not be so terrible. I do not mean to say ould not be so terrible. I do not mean to say that it will lead to any such sanguinary result at this moment, but I do assert that if we adop this moment, but I do asset that it we adopt this principle, the independence of the judicia-ry of Kentucky will be destroyed. If I were compelled to trust my life, liberty and fortunes, and those of my children, to the caprice of an unchecked legislative body, I would not hesitate one instant to seek refuge under the safe protection of a limited monarchy. Divide the responsibility of such powers among a hundred legislators, and you limit it in such a manner that it is exercised without restraint or con-science. Rather than go back to such a state of things, it would be better to trust our lives and property to popular assemblies, like the Athenidemocracy, collected in the grove of the ademy, or to the hundred thousand men who assembled, sword in hand, upon the plain of Volo to decide upon the destinies of Poland. Never let us trust ourselves to the tender mercies of an scrupulous legislative majority.

I do not believe that this convention is prepar ed to go to the extremity that the gentleman de If it be, the stump will be assumed and God only knows what fortune may await Ken-tucky. Her people, who have lived for fifty years under a happy constitution, may possibly in a phrensy adopt his propositions. But I know that there are good and patriotic men in this assembly, and throughout the land who will at least lift their warning voices against the mea sure—a measure which will tend to destroy the whole foundation upon which the independence of the judiciary rests. I am convinced, that if we do so, in a few years the evil will be come so intolerable that it will correct itself. come so into erable that it will correct itself. I feel confident that it will be repudiated and denounced by the whole people of the state. But I caunot think, Mr. Chairman, that the convention will adopt it. I know full well how inferior is my experience in public life; but if I were the only man in this house to stand up in opposition to this measure, I would feel that I occu-pied invulnerable and impregnable ground, and never should such a proposition be made and carried in this convention, without my protest

being entered against it.

Mr. BUTLITT. I agree fully with the gentleman from Nelson in the proposition, that in this government and indeed all governments, a majority should rule in every case where it is practicable. And while I have a particular deence for the great talents of the gentleman, I must enter my protest against his application of this rule. I will endeavor to show the gentleman, that when you come to apply the rule, it will be found to do away with the very principle for which he contends. Before I enter on the main proposition, however, I will endeavor to answer that portion of his argument in which he refers to the election of the Roman emperors Cæsar, Tiberias and Caligula. He says the were elected by the people, in order to secure good govenment, and the enormities which they nitted, the people were unable to restrain for the want of proper checks and balances, for the want of a proper means of controlling them. I set out with this proposition which I think is unanswerable, that the principle why our gov-ernment is superior to all others that have exist-ed before us is this. It is a cardinal principle that has been established first in America, powers of government should be divided into three separate and distinct departments, the legislative, the executive and the judicial; and that no one of these department should exercise any power belonging to another. Grant all the powers of government to one department, and

you make it a despotism.

While I agree with the gentleman in the principle that a majority should rule, I hold that he is wrong in its application. What does it lead to? to? He says the legislature possesses the powers of the people. But the legislature is only ore department of the government, whereas the people in a republic have the supreme power. It is the business of this convention to make an organic law, separating this government into distinct and separate departments. I have never heard it suggested, that we should dispense with any of the departments I have named, and it is It is a direct responsibility, and that is the ad-

ority to rule. So am I. But I am not for giv-ing the legislature that power in the name of people. Sir, the legislature is not the peo-le. It is a department of the government, and is that department which has a tendency to swallow up all the others. Now see in what a delicate position you place your judiciary. Here are representatives of the people from every county, assembled in their legislative capacity. They, through party organizations. They, through party organizatioa, or from par ticular motives, influencing them, pass a law vio-lating the constitution of the United States, or lating the constitution of the United States, of the constitution of Kentucky. That law is brought before a judge, and the judge is com-pelled to decide that it is unconstitutional. When he so decides, will not the majority who passed

the law almost instantly remove that judge? Is such an act for the good of the people?

But, sir, when you establish the principle that a bare majority of the legislature may remove the judge, you at once take away the great and cardinal principle of our government, that the various departments of the government shall be independent of each other. ernment has first to go through the ordeal of the legislature, then it is subjected to the veto power the governor, and afterward, as far as e tutionality is concerned, it must be subjected to the veto of the judiciary. But, sir, establish this principle, and you take this very qualified

veto from the judicial department.

Now, sir, it seems to be a clear proposition, hat if you adopt the principle which the gentleman proposes you will effectually destroy the power of the judiciary. Apply the same principle to the governor, take away the veto power from him, and you put all the powers of the government in the hands of one body. When you do that your government becomes a despoyou do that, your government becomes a despo-tism, inevitably, call it by whatsoever name you

Mr. CLARKE. This proposition has been sprung upon the house somewhat suddenly, but I am satisfied from the little examination I have given the subject, that not less than two thirds of the legislative department should possess the power to remove a judge from office. So far as my reading of history has enabled me to discover, I know of no instance where tyranny has pre-vailed in any country save by the operation of law. Tyranny and oppression never have existed any where except by the operation of law. No tyrant has ever unsheathed his sword, and from the humble walks of life marched to a throne except by the operation of law. No people have ever been cast down from the elevated position of enlightened freemen, to the degrad-ing position of slaves, except by the operation of

It has been well remarked by the gentleman from Louisville, that it is not proposed by any person on this floor to arrange a government on any other principle save that which divides it into three independent and distinct branches and these to be independent each of the other and these to be independent each of the other. What is the principle contained in the proposition of the gentleman from Nelson? It is destructive of the independence that belongs to the judiciary department of the government, and places it at the will, pleasure, and disposal of the legislative department. They, are to be sure, separate, or independent, the one of the other. but in what does that independence consist? If you place the judiciary department under the control of the legislative, why not place the executrol of the legislative, why not place the execu tive and the executive department under the same control? And when you do that you have merged all the different departments of govern ment in the legislative department—the very de-partment in every government from which op-pression and tyranny has sprang. Why is it that in the constitution of the United States we see a provision that no law shall take effect after it has met the disapprobation of the executive until two thirds of both houses of congress shall give it their sanction? Because it is necessary that the executive should be clothed with the power to shield and protect himself from insults and encroachments on the part of the legislative department of the federal government; and for the purpose of keeping up that independence which is necessary for the wholesome and the healthy operation of the government itself. I am one of those who entertain the opinions expressed by my honorable friend from Henderson, (Mr. Dixthat there are things in government bearing on the social relations that exist between the cit izens and the relations that exist between the government in the hands of one department. Therefore the idea of three distinct departments of government is repudiated in the practical op-eration of the principle proposed by the gentle-man from Nelson, and I desire to enter my pro-test against it. When I am aware from the history of the past, that no country has ever lost its liberties except by the operation of law—and the legislative department is the law making power of government—I am unwilling to vest in that department of government whose instincts incline it to encroach on the rights of the other departments-a power that will place them at its

As I before remarked, this question has been prung upon us suddenly, and perhaps but few on this floor are prepared to give a vote upon it nderstandingly and upon mature deliberation I have only risen to enter my protest against a proposition that a bare majority of the legisla ture of Kentucky may remove a judge from that position to which he has been elevated by the people. If the power is conferred at all, as per naps it correctly ought to be, I would withhold the exercise of it until it has the concurrence of

two thirds of the representatives of the people
The PRESIDENT. I believe in the power of the people to govern themselves wisely and dis-I believe in their power to frame organ ic laws to guide and direct the legislature, and to define the judicial and executive department and to prescribe their duties. I come here as one of the people and from the people, to give my aid and support in establishing, or rather of re-modeling such a government. I expect to vote to place in this constitution the provision that is in the present constitution, declaring that "the powers of the government of the state of Kentucky shall be divided into three distinct departments, and each of them be confided to parate body of magistracy, to wit: those which are legislative, to one; the to another; and those which are judiciary, to another." And I expect to vote to restore the appointing power to the people, in all respects, that was confided to their agents by those who framed our present constitution, and that the ju-diciary, as well as the executive, shail receive their appointment and authority to judge this people from the people themselves, and from no intervening agent. I came to do it, and I shall do it unshrinkingly, without the shadow of a doubt or question of the intelligence, the capacity and the right of the people to choose the officers. And it is a trust better confided them, than to any other power that it is possible for us to select. We have confided the appointment of our judges to the executive, and of our clerks to the courts, and the various inferior officers to other agencies without the immediate and direct action of the people. I expect the people of Kentucky to take one step further in advance in the principles of free government, and to give my vote to restore all these appointments to people. And when they shall have appointed all these officers, I expect to provide in this new constitution, by my vote, a responsibility to the people immediate and direct, by bringing them again before the appointing power in a limited period of years, so that the people shall have a right to say, "well done, good and faithful servant"—or to dismiss those that have proved unworthy, and to select other and better qualified individuals. And that is the responsibility to the people that I believe in—the majority of the

we set out in this business about four or five see the multitude of propositions with which years ago—I mean this convention business. It they are loaded, until they seem like the moon, one department should not infringe upon the ited term of office. If convention want of the convention business. one department should not infringe upon the powers of another.

The gentleman is in faver of allowing a ma
The gentleman is in faver of allowing a ma
The gentleman is in faver of allowing a ma
The gentleman is in faver of allowing a ma
The gentleman is in faver of allowing a ma
The gentleman is in faver of allowing a maprovide for that impeachment. Let the judg-ment of the impeaching tribunal have the effect as it now has, of removing them from office. That tribunal we have provided in the constitution of the state, and in we have also provided, in obedience to the prin ciple that requires the conviction of an individ-ual in the civil tribunals to be by the voice of the whole, change in relation to impeach-ments, and require the conviction to be by twothirds of the judging body. If that is not sufficient to remove these officers, then I will go fur-ther, and allow the address to be spread upon the records of the general assembly; but I will not vote that less than two-thirds shall remove an appointee of the people. The office comes from the people, and let them provide the responsibility of a limited term of years. If the in-cumbent becomes worthy of impeachment, I am willing to provide a tribunal, and to follow in the footsteps of those who have gone before us, and to let that tribunal be the house of representatives impeaching for the people, and the senate judging for the people. I am willing to go further. I am willing to allow an address of both branches of the legislature to enable the governor to remove, but I am not willing that a bare

majority shall do it.

The President here waived any further marks, and on motion of Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE the committee rose and reported progress, and

asked leave to sit again. Leave was granted, and

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1849. Prayer by the Rev. STUART ROBINSON.

Mr. CHAMBERS offered the following reso-

ution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on the legisla tive department be instructed to enquire into the propriety and expediency of holding the annual ections on some day other than Monday, and some month other than August; and, also, that said committee enquire into the propriety and expediency of permitting each free white male citizen, who at the time being shall have attained to the age of twenty one years, and shall have resided in the state one year, and in the county three months, next preceding the election, to exercise the right of suffrage in all state, county, and district elections-and that said

ommittee report, &c.
Mr. THOMPSON offered the following, which vas agreed to:
Whereas, great public inconvenience has aris-

en from the suspension of the enactments of general laws. Therefore,

Resolved, That the committee on the miscella-

neous provisions of the constitution be instruct ed to enquire into the expediency of making the ed to enquire into the expediency of making infollowing amendment to that part of the constitution to them referred: The legislature shall have no power to suspend any general law for the benefit of any particular individual, nor to pass any law for the benefit of individuals inconsistent with the general laws of the land; nor to pass any law granting to any individual or individuals rights, privileges, immunities, or exemptions, other than such as may be, by the same law, exended to any member of the community who may be able to bring himself within the provisions of such law: Provided always, the legislature shall have power to grant such charter of corpo-rations as they may deem expedient for the public

On the motion of Mr. BARLOW the conven tion resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. HUSTON in the chair, on the article reported by the committee on the court of appeals
The PRESIDENT. Mr. Chairman,

concluding part of the remarks which I submit-ted to the convention yesterday, I said, that I was opposed to the proposed amendments. society, to the public justice of the country, the security of the persons, the lives, and the for-tunes of the citizens, the judicial department is the most important branch of this government; and one, that in laying the foundations of this government, we should be the most careful, the most prudent, to lay in wisdom. It is the proud privilege of this people to live under a government of laws—laws enacted in the form of contents of the contents stitutional provisions, which are a barrier to th citizens and the government that cannot and legislature, a barrier to the judiciary, that se ought not to be done by majorities. And the very moment you lay down the principle that a majority of the legislature may, at its will and pleasure, remove a judge, that very moment you lay down the principle that the same majority may remove the executive officer of the state, and the blessings of hoerly, the pursuit of happiness, the enjoyment of the fruits of his industry, and to the high and the low with equal hope of justice. And, in selecting the officers who are to apply that law to the people, more regard, more care should be taken that it be confided to able honest men, than in the selection of those put in charge of any other branch of this gover It is the confidence of the people in that branch of government that gives happiness and repose to society; and there can be no confidence where there is not integrity, where there is not independence, where there is not ample intelligence to apply those powers wisely, discreetly justly, efficiently, without favor and without af ection to the lowest man, and to bring the high est to that equal tribunal of right, which it i the privilege of a free people to secure to all the citizens. In restoring the appointment of these officers to the people, I do not desire to lessen the chances in the remotest or smallest degree, of the selection of the description of men to fill those offices that I have alluded to. them to possess that independence that flows from intelligence and integrity; that independence that is characteristic of our people, and to know no man in the tribunals of justice; but to regard those considerations alone in the deci ons they shall make. But in making then thus independent in the sight of the people, and in their own consciences, I desire that they shall be responsible. Responsible to whom? They as all the other officers that we shall choose to carry out the government of this people only the agents of this people. As agents, they should be faithful and intelligent in the fulfilment of their duties. As agents, I would have them responsible to the people, who created them for purposes of public justice; and I would make them responsible in no other way. We propose to restore the appointment of these offi-cers to the people. Heretofore, we have selected the governor, as a trustee, to nominate most of these officers, confiding to him a trust, which now, in the name and by the authority of the people of Kentucky, we have come here to re-sume and give back to those who gave the trust. We propose to make them responsible by bringing them periodically before the p when they will be required to render an a bringing them before that people, who are to pass upon them Heretofore, we appointed these officers through the agency of the governor, during good behave We subjected them to impeachment for es and great misdemeanors, because it was rimes and great misdemeanors, unseemly and improper, that those who presided in the tribunals of the public justice of the country, should be stained or suspected of the crime of violating the laws of the land. And in order that public justice might flow pure, untainted, and unsuspected, we subjected them when charged with crimes and great meanors, to impeachment, to removal from of-fice, and left them subject to the laws of the country by indictment, as all other citizens are left. We did more, sir. We provided that upon an address of two-thirds of both branches of the legislature, the governor might remove for other causes less than impeachment. And the cause of removal is required to be spread upon the journal.

The wisdom of that provision I acknowledge If a judge became insane, it was no crime, no misdemeanor. He was not liable to impeachment—it was a visitation of divine Providence to which the whole human family are liable If he became imbecile, he was not liable to be mpeached. Even if he failed to do the duties of his office and continued the docket, it was hardly to be considered a great misdemeanor, or subject matter for impeachment. For these, and perhaps other causes, he being incapable of ful-filling the duties for which he was selected, or failing to discharge the trust, there must be some

for causes less than impeachment, the officer might be removed upon the address of two-thirds. The constitution of the United States provides for impeachment, and that by two-thirds; and the senate shall be the body to try, and two-thirds of the representatives shall prefer the charges against these officers. And of the thirty states which constitute this union, twenty seven of them have adopted that principle. Some twenty of them have the provision provided for the provision of the public justice of the country? And are we sure that the time may not come when this very intelligence, this very freedom, may grow into licentiousness, and that the intelligence of the country may be united to lead the passions and feelings of those who are not so engintened, astray on many subjects? Now there is a great examp 12 to which I will refer, for no time the provision of the public justice of the country? And are we sure that the time may not come when this very intelligence, this very freedom, may grow into licentiousness, and that the intelligence of the country? And are we sure that the time may not come when this very intelligence, this very freedom, may grow into licentiousness. And that the intelligence of the country may be united to lead the intelligence of the country? And are we sure that the time may not come when this very intelligence, this very freedom, may grow into licentiousness, and that the intelligence of the country? And the serve in the provision of the country may be united to lead the intelligence of the country may be united to lead the intelligence of the country? And are we sure that the time may not come when this very intelligence, this very freedom, may grow into licentiousness, and that the intelligence of the country? And the serve intelligence, this very freedom, may grow into licentiousness. ple. Some twenty of them have the provision cient cause in the minds of intelligent statesmen, to turn a man out of office because he is not one Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and one other Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and one other state do not fix what number shall constitute that concurring verdict in case of impeachment; and some of them have failed to put in their constitutions the provisions for removal. Now, these provisions, by all these states, requiring, with so great unanimity as they do, a concurrence of two-thirds for impeachment, and two-thirds for address, are causes for reflection and consideration—just for what they are worth before this body. There are but few states of this union that have restored to the people the before this body. There are but few states of this union that have restored to the people the right to select their judges; and if we were to take the example of the majority, and make it conclusive on us, why, we would decide against this restoration. And, perhaps, if you were to take the whole of the nations of the earth, you would decide against the capacity of the people for self-government. Take the whole acts of all the people upon the earth, and you would decide against their competency to govern themselves. Still, the concurring acts of so many of

lowing them to remove for all and any cause.— And I am also opposed to striking out the words "two-thirds," which would give the power to a "two-thirds," which would give the power to a majority of a quorum, or a majority of all elected. These officers are to be selected by the people, and we are to calculate that for these high, sacred trusts, that entwine themselves with the interests of all society, men of character, men of intelligence, men of capacity and learning for the particular description of business they are selected to perform, will be chosen.

My reading of the history of democracy in America, and the lessons which it gives us, persuade me that the intelligence of the people will induce them to select for all their offices, men capable from their age, their experience, and

capable from their age, their experience, and their talents, their knowledge, their information, and their integrity, for the particular office in question. Take the galaxy of distinguished in-dividuals who have filled the presidency of the United States, elected by the people themselves, and a better example of the intelligence and ca-pacity of the people to select for that high and distinguished office, cannot be produced in the annals of the world. And it is one to which we may appeal in relation to these officers, that in proportion to the importance of the office, and its application to the great interests of society, will the people be interested in filling it with talen-ted and competent men; and they will bring their intelligence to operate here, in proportion to the interests at stake. In all the State consti tutions, the principle is recognised that the wisest provision in relation to the organization of government, is that its powers be confided to three descriptions of officers; those which are executive, those which are involving the confidence of tive, those which are judicial, and those which are legislative. That principle is recognised in them all. The principle is also recognised, that they should be separate and distinct, and that no one of these departments of government should he of these departments of government should be placed under the control of another. They all flow from the people. They are all the agents of the people to whom the different trusts are confided; and no one of these departments should coinded; and no one of these departments should have the power of reducing, controlling, directing, or influencing another. Their duties are clear, separate, and distinct. Their responsibility should be to the authority which created them. What does the goal have prepared to do rom office, the tribunal that is to try them is not to be sworn. In all impeaching tribunals, an oath is taken of the sacred character that is adthe other. But in this instance, the sanctity

Mr. HARDIN. The gentleman does not un-erstand me, or I do not understand myself. It he gentleman will permit me, I will explain. It s not to strike out the article for impeachment, out to provide for removal by address.

The PRESIDENT. I understood the gentlenodes of proceeding, if they may drop the im-peachment and take address, my argument is ap-plicable. If I desire to attain a particular obect, and if there are difficulties in one mode of to ride over the consciences of men to accomplish the end. I understood the gentleman right, for the effect of his proposition is to do away with the impeachment and place it within the power of the two branches of the legislature to remove, d stain by that act, the character of these high functionaries that the people have called to their ibunals to administer the justice of the coun-y. Therefore, I am opposed to it.

The legislature are to spread upon the records. the causes of the removal. They are to judge of the evidence which is to satisfy their minds. Indeed, it is not apparent that there is to be any evidence. They make the indictment for themselves; they spread it on their records, and they are to judge of the evidence. They may judge of the evidence from public rumor, or they may They may give notice, they may call evi-ce; but in the address there is no obligation to do so, and then these high functionaries, created by the people, indicted by one branch of the legislature, tried by that branch, with or vithout evidence, are at their will and pleasure noved from office, and sent back to the people

that elected them. That is the effect of it. The people may return them again, and the bower of this legislature is to be like that of the British Parliament, which repeatedly sent back Mr. Wilkes to his constituents, declaring have the effect, in high party times, when great hat he was not fit to be the representative of clamor is raised against an individual, to s the people that had chosen him. And this is to fice the office to party, prejudice, and clamor, inthirds, by a bare majority!

Why, in Athens, we read that they banished ristides from the commonwealth for no other.

Out both provisions.

The gentleman says, there is a place where two Aristides from the commonwealth for no other reason, and for no other cause, than that they were weary of hearing him called "the just." Take deliberative assemblies from the earliest period from which you can trace their history, and you will find there are times when passion, when prejudice, when party rule is triumphant, and justice is lost and never heard of in their courts. I will not refer to the bloody scenes of the French revolution. It were enough to look at the blood of patriots sacrificed by a British parliament, at the frown, or at the instigation of the king. They were the representatives of a honey of the people—they boast the freest in the world. And yet these representatives of the people, by

We bring the actions of men to the tribunal of public opinion, and whilst that tribunal is sound, there is no fear. But will it always be sound? Is there no suspicion in the breast of the patriot, that even here, in this enlightened age, in this land where we boast of our independence, and sanction of my judgment in relation to his

power somewhere to remove the officer, and supply his place. And hence the provision, that for causes less than impeachment, the officer and upon the public justice of the country? And

cide against their competency to govern themselves. Still, the concurring acts of so many of the state governments, requiring the verdict of two-thirds in impeachment in a criminal offence, and two-thirds in an address to remove, is evidence furnished by the acts of a free people, of the extreme caution with which they have given the power to one department of the government to invade that of another. And we may look into human nature and draw our own conclusions in relation to the cause.

Now, I am opposed to the first amendment proposed by the gentleman from Nelson, to strike out the words "for cause less than impeachment," which would have the effect of allowing them to remove for all and any cause. that gives life, action, and being to the government itself. That they shall only be responsible to the people, that they shall only be responsible to the people, that they are subject to nothing else, so that no passion, or prejudice, shall turn the judiciary aside from the great ends for which we established it. Is there a gentleman on this floor who, were it proposed that on this floor who, were it proposed that a man should be indicted for a crime, would contend that the tribunal should not be sworn, should hear no evidence, should decide without the obligation of an oath, consign to infamy, or consign to banishment any citizen of this land. would not start back from it? I would fain persuade myself that the gentleman from Nelson has not fully regarded the consequences of this thing. I know that he is an able lawyer; I know that he is far more familiar with statesmanship than I am. I have great confidence that his heart is in this movement, and that he desires to restore these offices to the people. And verily, I believe in my conscience that to him more than any other man is attributed the great unanimity with which we now meet in favor of the restoration of these offices to the peofrom the restoration of these offices to the peo-ple—for he early and boldly and decidedly placed himself on that ground and has not wa-

red. I should be sorry, as he intimates, to part I should be sorry, as he intimates, to part with him here. A great principle is involved in this question—a great principle of responsibility. Responsibility to whom? To the people? The term of office is the great responsibility to which I look. The reward the people are to bestow after he has served his term, when he and his friends may be except which I look. nis friends may be greeted with the proud certifiate that a re-election will give him, for the abl and efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of his trust, will give to the officer a stimulus to increase his intelligence, to guard his integrity and his impartiality in the distribution of the public justice of the country. It is to that reward he should look.

It is to the approbation of a free, intelligent, and patriotic people that the patriot looks as the brightest reward for the services and dangers he has encountered in the service of the peo-ple, sure that that approbation, following an upple, sure that that approbation, following an upright, virtuous, correct, and inpartial conduct is better calculated than any other, to make him live in the pages of history. I want to hold out to these judges that approbation, that encouragement, that security, and bind them by the hopes of that reward to a faithful and true displacement, that the security is the security of their data. them. What does the gentleman propose to do by this amendment? To strike out, and the effect of it is, to strike out impeachment for crime against these officers; and in the conviction of them for these crimes, which is to remove them for these crimes, which is to remove them asked where he was to go when his term was out. For these reasons I am opposed to striking out these provisions. I am disposed to leave in ministered to a jury when it tries a man for his life or his liberty; or even in a case between individuals, that relates to the property of the one the judiciary. And, I expect that in this co ution a provision will be inserted, that when the great inquest of the state of Kentucky, con stituted of the representatives of the people shall find an impeachment, that provision wil be made for the appointment of an officer to dis-charge the duties during and after the trial. expect we shall put a provision of that kind in e constitution, so that the tribunals of man exactly. If they are not to proceed by impeachment, if they may choose between the two suspected of crime and of great with men suspected of crime and of great misdemeanors against the laws of the lan l. I expect when accidents happen which render a judge incapable to, or improper that he should, discharge his duaddress he may be removed and anaccomplishing it, I will take that course which will bring me more directly and more surely to the accomplishment of my end. And if 1 dewill oring me more directly and more surely to quarined power to the registrature. It is not the the accomplishment of my end. And if I desired to remove a judge, and the sanction of an oath stands in the way of such removal in one method, I should certainly avail myself of the privilege and remove the case to a tribunal where no oath is necessary, where I should not have to ride over the consciences of men to accomplish whom we elect for their age, and whom the people choose for their intelligence, their pro-talents, and character, to be the triers. An these cases of removal, I expect that the representatives, and the senate, and the executive, combined, will remove.

No man on this floor feels more firmly decided, or desires more anxiously than I do, to give the appointment of all these officers to the people. There is no man sees more strongly the necessity, the importance, the propriety of the independence of these judges from the power of the executive, and from the power of the legislative department than I do; yet, if these officers should guilty of crime or misdemeanor, elected as -for no man can tell when crime shall be brought to his own door—by the frailty and temptations of life—they shall have a tribunal fair, honorable, and such as is worthy of a free people to try them. They shall not be removed unless it is manifest and clear to two thirds of both branches of the legislature and the executive that they ought to be removed. And I think there is no danger in making this requisition, and that we should be traveling in the path that

omplished when you strike out the two stead of his falling under the justice of his country; and for this reason I am opposed to striking

parties in this convention are to separate, and intimates very strongly that if this proposition is not sustained, many of us will part. here to make a constitution. I never expected to get it exactly my way. I calculated to yield And yet these representatives of the people, by their proceedings exhibited their readiness to shed the blood of patriots.

The world point in the world son, if he should chance to be in a minority, will consider that this is not the place where the shed the blood of patriots.

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY ::::::::::::::::: OCTOBER 19, 1849.

JOHN W. FINNELL, Editor.

THE ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CONVENTION .- On Wednesday, several new delegates appeared and took their seats, among whom were those from Virginia and New Jersey. It was proposed that only ongress should be memorialized to begin the work at a point west of the organized limits of the States of the Union. Senator Smith opposed the proposition, and took the ground that congress had not the power to construct the road! In the course of his remarks he alluded to some remarks that had fallen from the lips of the President of the Convention, Mr. Douglass. Mr. £1,196 17s. It was collected in 794 days. The Douglass thereupon resigned his place as chair-President in the place of Mr. Douglass.

The committee on resolutions reported a series, setting forth the object and spirit of the convention as truly national, neither subserving to party, sectional or local interests, and recommending congress to immediately make provision for the construction of the road to the Pacific, in California, from some point on the Mississippi or frontier, as may be found eligible; that all the eastern lines now tending west may be considered parts of the same. That congress should establish military posts on the route for the protection of settlers and emigrants, and grants of land to be made to encourage population.

The royal mail steamer Niagara, with 148 through passengers, arrived at Halifax shortly after midnight Tuesday. She brought Liverpool papers up to the 6th of October.

Commercial advices by this arrival are in material particulars the same as by the Caledonia. frontier, as may be found eligible; that all the of land to be made to encourage population.

That congress be memorialized to construct a of the good effects expected to follow the bountitelegraph line on the route, and that a com- ful harvest been realized. From Manchester, and mittee of five be appointed by the chair, to prepare and publish an address to the people other principal manufacturing districts, accounts are far from satisfactory.

Another mail from the East Indies brings of the Union, and urge the action of congress dates from Calcutta to the 20th of August, and to the work. J. W. Thompson, of Indiana, addressed the convention eloquently for two regarded as satisfactory in a commercial point of view. hours. The following amendment was offered to the resolution by him: "That the grand mand for cotton, during the past week, at pretrunk railroad be constructed with branches to cisely the same prices as were reported by the St. Louis, Memphis and Chicago, and that a Caledonia. committee of fifty be sent to the Memphis convention requesting the co-operation of that body.'

Judge Hall, from Evansville, Indiana, president of the Evansville and Illinois railroad, L. W. Powell, Esq., from Henderson county, and John P. Cook, Esq., from Hopkins county, have been appointed delegates to wait on the Tennessee Legislature, (now in session,) to aid in pro-curing a charter for a railroad from Nashville to the Tennessee line; said road terminating at Henderson, Kentucky.

In the Tennessee House of Representatives, on Monday morning, the committee on the Judias well as amongst all classes, and in its paraciary made a lengthy report in favor of the elec-tion of Judges by the people. A motion to postpone indefinitely the report and original resolutions was rejected.

pained to learn that Charles Ford and A. J. manliness which cannot be too highly commend-Galt, two young gentlemen from the county of ed, refused to be bullied, although in England Anderson, members of E. Bryant's California and France, cabinet councils have been held to

Mr. Nourse's Lecture on Wednesday evening specting the extradition into compromise. last was very thinly attended. At this we were surprised. Mr. N. is a Kentuckian by birth, education and sympathy. He is a young man of his diplomatic intercourse with the Porte.very decided intellect and acknowledged genius, and surely he should be encouraged by the people of his State to go forward in the great work. ple of his State, to go forward in the great work in which he is engaged. His literary productions, heretofore given to the public, have secured to him an enviable reputation-they have reflected honor upon his native state. His lected States: tures are, by competent judges, regarded as superior to his published works, and it is a shame reason to wish for an incorporation with the that our people permit such productions to be States of the American Union, like reason prompts read to "empty benches."

We are gratified to learn that Mr. N. will probably consent to give another lecture on Saturday misery. Here is no tranquility: no improve-evening next when we hope our citizens and ment. It is of the utmost importance for the instrangers in the city, will crowd the Hall, and habitants of Canada, as the world believes they

Ohio Railroad company have made a most favor-Ohio Railroad company have made a most favorable arrangement with some English capitalists, for the entire quantity of iron required to lay their road from Cumberland to the Ohio river. The particulars of the arrangement are said to be, that the iron is to be paid for altogether with the bonds of the company, which are to be guarautied by the Messrs. Baring for 2½ per cent. The entire cost of the iron, delivered in this country, is not to exceed \$40 per ton. The bonds being guarantied by the Barings, will always be The French journals thus compare the Presiat par in the English market, and as there is now dent of that Republic and our own, in journey a certainty of the completion of the road in two ing amongst the people of their respective years from the 1st of June next, the probability countries: is that they will rise even beyond that point.

EDWARD LELAN, brother of the Sheriff of Philadelphia, died at his residence in that city on adelphia, died at his residence in that city on the afternoon of the llth inst., from the effect of wounds received while aiding the force called the pomp and circumstance of a travelling the afternoon of the 11th inst., from the effect of out to suppress the riot on Tuesday night.

Our old friend FRANK TILFORD, of Lexington, and Mr. R. A. WINGATE, of Louisville, member s

The foreign news in another column is highly Russia! We trust Turkey will persist in this

The clerk of Hamilton county has again issued undertaken to disregard the legislative act of of claims filed exceeds \$12,000,000; the am lawless act.

measures. I go for compromise, when compro- | SLAVE EXCITEMENT IN VIRGINIA.-We learn from mise is essential to gain a portion; but the man the Alexandria Gazette, that the recent attempts who secures my vote for his proposition must by many of the slaves in Clarke, Frederick, &c. by many of the slaves in Clarke, Frederick, &c., to escape, have created no little excitement in the upper country. Patrols are kept up with vigilance, and the citizens are determined to have a constant look-out for their security.

There are over 4,000 Princes in Germany, who receive annually from the people over two hundred millions of dollars, while a laborer works eighteen hours out of twenty four for seventy two cents per week.

New Counterfeit .- A tolerably well executed counterfeit one dollar bill on the State Bank of

Penny Banks.—A society has been projected in Hull, England, under the designation of the "Hull Penny Bank," upon a plan recently adopted in Greenock, Scotland, where there is a population of 40,000, and from 5,000 deposit object of these institutions is to create and foster Douglass thereupon resigned his place as chairman of the convention, and took the floor in reply to Mr. Smith. Henry S. Geyer was chosen President in the place of Mr. Douglass.

**Douglass thereupon resigned his place as chairman of the convention, and took the floor in reply to Mr. Smith. Henry S. Geyer was chosen President in the place of Mr. Douglass. ny Bank is open every evening, and the amount received is invested in the savings bank.

Telegraphed for the Louisville Courier. ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, SACKVILLE, N. B., October 17, 1849. (

In Liverpool there has been a moderate de-

The demand for bread-stuffs is limited, and prices have a declining tendency. There is no wention requesting the co-operation of that body."
Which was adopted, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Which was adopted, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Metals of all descriptions are in fair inquiry, and prices are fully equal to those of the previous week. Reports from the Continent represent trade in a quiet state, without any change are trade in a quiet state, without any change are prices. in prices. Accounts from Havre on Thursday represent cotton as having received a considera-ble impetus on account of the advices from New A rise of one-half to one franc took place, with sales of 1,528 bales. There has been a marked improvement in the rates of freight to week's rates for flour and corn are barely main-

By far the most important political news by this arrival is the possible and even probable war with Turkey. It forms the chief topic of discussion in the English and French journals, accounts from Constantinople state that the Em-DEATH OF CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS.—We are pained to learn that CHARLES FORD and A. J. peror of Russia has made a formal demand for company, were drowned in attempting to cross a stream called Green river, on the route to California. We had not the pleasure of an acquaintance with either of them, but we are informed they were young men of intelligence, of industry, and promise.

Anterson, members of E. Bryant's Cantonna and France, caonice countens have been held to an acquaintance, and France, caonice countens have been held to an acquaintance, and France, caonice countens have been held to an acquaintance, and France, caonice countens have been held to an acquaintance, and France, caonice countens have been held to an acquaintance, and France, caonice countens have been held to an acquaintance, and France, caonice countens have been held to an acquaintance, and France, caonice countens have been held to an acquaintance, and France, caonice countens have been held to an acquaintance, and France, caonice countens have been held to an acquaintance, and France, caonice countens have been held to an acquaintance, and France, caonice countens have been held to an acquaintance, and France, caonice countens have been held to an acquaintance, and France, caonice countens have been held to an acquaintance, and France, caonice countens have been held to an acquaintance, and France, caonice countens have been held to accurate the support of the sightest doubt can be entertained of the result, should Russia persist in demanding the surrentance of the held to accurate the sight of the sight counters and France, caonice counters have been held to accurate the sight of in the determination to support their a dors in advices given by them to the Porte Russian envoy finding his threatening unavailable, took abrupt departure from Constantinople. The Russian minister has closed all

> CANADA.—The Montreal Herald of recent date holds the following unequivocal language in reference to the measure of annexation to the Uni-

Annex tion should be Immediate.-If we have us to desire that this incorporation should take place as speedily as possible. A state of politi-cal transition, is a state of personal and social thereby, as far as may be possible, atone for the past.

are about to pass though a revolution, that they should do it at once. But it is hardly less desirable that there should be no unnecessary delay, It is stated in the Sun that the Baltimore and the continuance of that affection for her, which

erers.

"While M. Bonaparte, the veteran of no battle-fields that we are aware of, loves to bedeck himself with fancy uniforms, set off with broad ribands of the legion of honor, conferred upon prince, passes his reviews; is bespeeched by civil, military, and religious authorities; is pre sent at balls, and assists at dinners of ce ny, General Taylor, the conqueror of Mexico an old soldier grown gray in the service, clothed in modest garb, prays that he may be spared all of Bryant's California company, have opened a commission house in San Francisco, California.

So says the Louisville Courier. dering homage to all the men who successively arrive at power. He takes no suite along with The foreign news in another column is highly interesting. Turkey has refused to surrender Kossuth, Bem, and others to the Emperor of Column is highly him. His son-in-law and a single servant form his whole cortege. Citizen, General, or President, it is ever the same man—the American Cincinnatus."

CLAIMS ON MEXICO.-A Washington letter of

the 9th inst. in the New Courier says-The Board of Commissioners for the settlecertificates of election to the Democratic candiment of claims against Mexico will meet again dates. (elected by full county ticket,) and has on the first of next month. The whole amount apportionment! Mr. Justice Bell, one of the vestigation has not been sufficiently thorough to examining magistrates, protested against this enable the Commissioners to determine, even approximately, the amount of valid claims.

FRENCH WEST INDIES .- The Jamaica Despatch of the 2d instant has the following:

At Guadaloupe the public peace has been dis rbed to an alarming degree by the factions of Scheelcherists and Bissetists, [who are opposing candidates for the Assembly,] who, with are and weapons of war, were carrying destruction of life and property to the most frightful extent. On the part of the authorities, however, it appears there was no want of firmness and energy the 27th of July there were 238 prisoners in the

jail of Point-a-Petre.

We have received Martinique journals of the 15th ultimo. Things were still at sixes and sevens throughout the colony. Much dissatisfaction continued to be felt regarding the amount and mode and distribution of the compensation money; and the newspapers are a good deal oc-cupied with grumblings on the subject, and en-ter largely into the principles upon which this compensation had been decided by the radical influence of the Scheelcher party.

The recent annual census of Chicago gives a copulation of 23,000, the growth of only fouryears. A railroad connecting the city with the Mississippi river is in progress; twenty-one miles are already in operation and doing a great business. The road will be completed this fall to the Fox river, forty miles. In a year or two itwill be finished; as will also a railroad from Detroit to Lake Michigan. Chicago is destined to be a great place.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. THOMAS respectfully invites any person or persons who may be afflicted with Headache, Toothache, Backaehe, Rheumatic, Neuralgie, or Sciatic Paras, to call at his room, No. 2, Shields House, where he will take pleasure in giving them relief and comfort, and that in a very few minutes. The Doctor will probably not remain in our city longer than Sunday morning next, therefore, persons wishing to see him personally, had better call soon, so that they may have a little time to test his means whilst he is here.

October 18, 1849.

DO Our friend WEILER, of the Fashionable Clothing Emporium, Browns' buildings, advertises that he has "taken the batteries," of all the STOUGHTON'S RESTAURAT, opponents in his line. How far this may be true corner of Main and Ann-Streets, nearly opposite the Weisiger House, however, that he has on hand a very large and beautiful assortment of ready made clothing, which he offers to all men, upon the most accomwhich he offers to all men, upon the most accommodating terms. His stock is well selected, and we do not doubt, is all that it is represented to be. Call and see him, therefore, all the naked and illegal and be elethed.

Are kept constantly on hand, and served up in the best style, at any hour of the day or night. They come to hand carefully packed in ite, and are very superior.

Mr. S. is prepared to give Dining or Supper Parties to gentlemen whenever desired.

Frankfort, Oct. 3, 1849. and ill-clad, and be clothed.

We invite the attention of the farmers to the advertisement of Joyce & Walston, who desire to purchase a large quantity of Rye and 25 BBLS. in store and for sale by October 13, 1849, TODD & CRITTENDEN. Barley and will pay the highest price for the October 5.

Members of the Convention desiring copies of the debates in the New York Constitutional Convention, can procure them by leaving their names with the Clerk of the Commonwealth

THE LOUISVILLE DAILY COURIER .- The Louisville Morning Courier will be furnished to No. 3, BROWN'S BUILDING. Members of the Convention, and others, for any

PILGRIM ENCAMPMENT, No. 4, I. O. O. F., meets every 2d and 4th Thursday night each

 $\begin{array}{c} \text{HUMPHREY EVANS, S.} \\ \text{October 13, } 1849.--d6m \end{array}$

IF PHENIX LODGE, No. 28, I. O. O. F., Frankfort, Ky., meets every Wednesday night. Visiting Brothers in good standing are invited to attend

Hall over the City Drug Store. BENJAMIN LUCKETT, Sec'y. (Yeoman copy)

CORK LEGS.

HYDRAULIC CEMENT. 10 BBLS. Louisville Hydraulic Cement, received per Blue Wing, and for sale by Oct. 19, 1849. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED. 6 BBLS. Clover and Timothy Seed, received per Dial and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN. October 19, 1849. Tremendous Excitement!!

THE Proprietor of the Shields House has engaged the services of the CELE. He has house with Music during the sitting of the Convention. His splendid Ball Room will be fitted up for a Cotillion Party every Monday and Thursday night, at 8 o'clock.

October 19, 1849-tf.

A PPLES:-5 barrels Apples just received and for Sale by [Oct. 19.] GRAY & GEORGE.

NEW GOODS!!! R. KNOTT, ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KY ..

HAS THIS DAY commenced receiving his large and elegant Stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS. In view of a heavy Fall trade, he has purchased the largest assortment of Goods he ever brought to this market, and can say, without fear of contradiction, that no Retail Store in the West can offer greater inducements to purchasers than he can. His entire stock is new, and has been selected by himself in the Eastern Cities, from the latest importations.

His Stock comprises the largest and most desirable lot of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, &c. Ever offered in this place. It would be impossible to give an enumeration of his articles in a common adver-

tisement, and it is deemed unnecessary to do so, taking it for granted that all in want of goods will call and xamine for themselves.

T FGive him an early call.

Sept. 11, 1849.—883

Franklin House.

SOUTH FRANKFORT. THE subscriber is now prepared to accommodate Travellers, both man and horse, as comfortable and as reasonable as any Tavern in the West; his house is entirely new, furniture new, good new stable and careful Ostler. He will also take boarders, by the day, week, month or year. He will endeavor to merit, and hopes to receive a share of the public pat ronage.

R. T. COLEMAN ronage. June 5, 1849-860-tf

BOOKS!! BOOKS!!! CHEAP READING.

A LARGE assortment Novels, Magazines. &c., got up in a cheap and popular form, are kept on hand at the Counting Room of the Commonwealth Office: Just received an additional supply of James' last Novel, the Woodsman; the Last of the Caxton's, by Bulwer; Recollections of Anthony, by Dumas; Jenny Lind, by Miss Hendricks, &c. &c. H. B. FARRAR.

Frankfort and Cincinnati Packet. The superior Steamer, DIANA, B. H. PERRY, Master, will run as a regular packet between Frankfort and Cincinnate

nati.
The Diana will leave Frankfort for Cincinnati every Monday and Friday, at 10 A. M.
Will leave Oregon every Thursday evening at 3 P. M.
Leaves Cincinnati for Frankfort every Sunday, at 10 A. M. For Frankfort and Oregon every Wednesday, at

JA. M.
For freight or passage apply on Board, or to
June 26, 1849-872-tf LAZ. LINDSEY. Agent.

Regular Louisville Packet. THE Packet SEA GULL will resume her former days of departure. Leaves Munay's Landing every Saturday at 8 o'clock. Leaves Oregon same o'clock. Leaves Oregon same day a leastly at 10 o'clock. Leaves Frankfort every Sunday and Wed For feel of the Control of the esday at 9 o'oclock.

For freight or passase apply on board or to
Sept. 12, 1848-831-tf.

JNO. WATSON & Co.

Regular Louisville Packet. THE Packet BLUE WING will re-sume her former days of departure. Leaves Munday's Landing every Mon day at 12 o'clock. Leaves Oregor lay and Friday at 9 o'clock. Leaves Frankfort every Tues For freight or For freight or passage apply on Board or to Sept. 12, 1848--831-tf. JNO. WATSON &Co.

Oysters! Oysters!! FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS,

T. P. PIERSON, AVING been appointed agent for one of the best Bal timore Oyster Lines, is prepared to furnish as good an article as can be obtained in market, in any quantity. He solicits a share of the public patronage He has also fitted up his Ice Cream Saloon as an Oyster Room, in as neat style as any in Frankfort, and is prepared to serve up these delicious bivalves in all forms, on the shortest notice.

S now open for the Season. None but the best Li-quors are to be found at this establishment. Fresh Baltimore Oysters,



Apples.

THE BATTERY TAKEN!!! Samuel . 66

THE ENEMY FLED AFTER THE FIRST GUN! S. WEILER & CO.,

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky. length of time, at the rate of 50 cents per month. A RE now in receipt of the largest stock of READY-Subscriptions received by H. M. McCarry, at the Schields House.

Oct. 6.

Oct. 6.

Oct. 6.

Oct. 6.

Oct. 6.

EN.
Besides the large stock of GENFLEMEN'S CLOTH-ING. we have Boets, Shoes, Caps, Hats, Um-brellas, Traveling Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c.. month, at the Odd Fellows Hall. Visiting Patriarchs are invited to attend.

HUMPHREY EVANS, S.

Breins, Traveling Traines, carpet Bag, to the and indeed we can supply every thing necessary to the wardrobe of gentlemen.

It Phese goods are offered very LOW FOR CASH—and only for Cash! By adhering to the cash system we

are enabled to sell at very small profits.

It is no trouble to us to show our goods, so that gentlemen wanting any thing in our line, will oblige us by giving us a call, and if we fail to trade, no harm is done.

We pledge ourselves to sell at reasonable prices—and the article sold shall be precisely such as we represent it. We are regularly established here, and it is our pleasure as well as our interest, to satisfy our custombled to sell at very small profits.

ers.

We have just received a very handsome assortment of Linen Shirts, Merino Arrawers, and under Shirts, and Funcy Handkerchiefs, to which we ask especial attention.

Frankfort, Kv. October 13, 1849. Frankfort, Ky. October 13, 1849.

Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, &c. J FLEAGER still continues to manufacture his ARTIFICIAL LINES, on an improved principle heretofore unknown, and admitted by the most scientific judges to be tar superior in all respects to any leg now in use. He warrants his work to be equal in strength, lightness and service, to any manufacture din this country.

Residence at the BOWLES HOUNE, Louisville, Ky. Tommunications, post paid, punctually attended to Reference—Br. Gross, Professor of Surgery in the University of Louisville, Ky.—

Tam also prepared to manufacture HANDS in a superior style.

Terms made known on application, or by letter, J. FLEAGER.

Louisville, October 19, 1849.—d3t-w889-11t

Louisville, October 19, 1849.—d3t-w889-11t

Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, &c.
We continue, as we have done for ten years past, to manufacture Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, and Nerve and Bone Liniment.

The quality of these articles we warrant equal to any in the country, and the low price at which we now sell Paste Blacking and Writing Ink, offers inducements for freight, insurance, and exchange on the addition of freight, insurance, and exchange on the western patient of the star at higher cost in the addition of freight, insurance, and exchange on the addition of freight, insurance, and exchange on the western article at a higher cost in the addition of freight, insurance, and exchange on the addition

Piano Forte Warerooms, N. W. Corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets, CINCINNATI. PETERS & FIELD,

TAKE the liberty of informing their friends and the public generally, that they are constantly supplied with PIANO FORTIES.

From the unrivalled Manufacturers. NUNS & CLARK, and A. H. GALE & CO. of New York, and will furnish them to purchasers at the New York rettil prices, giving an unlimited guaranty, with bill of sale of each instrument.

P. &. F. having sold upwards of 250 of these instru P. & F. having sold upwards of 250 of these instru-ments within three years, and received voluntary Let-ters from a great m ny Purchasers, expressing entire satisfaction with their instruments, do not hesitate to recommend them to the attention of all persons desiring to purchase, believing them superior in every respect, to any and all others offered in this city.

Orders from the interior will receive prompt atten-tion, and instruments selected with care.

N. E. Old Pianos taken in part, respect

N. E. Old Planos taken in part payment.
We are constantly supplied with MUSIC from all
the Eastern Publishers.
Cincinnati, October 4, 1849.—d

PAPER WAREHOUSE. W S.039 Reams of Paper, and have several lots amounting to 1.660 Reams to arrive within 30 days, comprising the largest and only complete assortment of paper in the West. A large part of this stock has been manfactured expressly to our order, and is exactly adapted to the wants of Printers, Manufacturers, and other consumers in this region.

Our arrangements with Eastern Manufacturers have been perfected the present summer, and give us advantages equal, if not superior, to any other Westhrn Dealers.

ers.
We warrant the Papers sold by us to be the very best invite such comparisons by all who wish to purchase in this market.

BUTLER & BROTHER,
Wholesale Paper Dealers,
Main street, between Fifth and Sixth.

Cincinnati, August 1, 1849.—d

CITY STOVE STORE.

No. 5, Fifth St., near Main St., Cincinnati, O. FRENCH, STRONG & FINE, RESPECTFULLY invite stiention to their large a

STOVES, GRATES, &c. Comprising the "Eureka," "Model Air Tight,"
Premium Cooking Stoves; Fancy Air Tight Parlor
and other Heating Stoves in great variety, at LOW
PRICES FOR CASH, Call and examine.
Cincinnati, Oct. 4, 1849.—d

KENTUCKY Collegiate and Military Institute.



FRANKLIN SPRINGS, FRANKLIN COUN-

Col. F. W. CAPERS, A. M., President and Superintendent, Professor of Civil and Military Engineering, Philosophy and Astronomy,
HON. THOMAS B. MONROE, Professor of Organic,

HON. THOMAS B MONROE. Professor of Organic, Constitutional and International Law.

J. D. DEBOW, A. M., Professor of Political Economy, Commerce and Commercial Law.

MAJOR T. LINDSLEY, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages, Logic, Rhetoric and Ancient History.

CAPT. R. G. BARNWELL, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages and Eclies Lettres.

CAPT. W. J. MAGILL, Professor of Mathematics.

CAPT. SAML. P. BASCOM, Post Adjutant.

J. T. DICKINSON, M. D., Surgeon.

Locaron.—The site of the Institute, Franklin Springs, six miles from Frankfort, is in all respects desirable, apart from all unwholesome influences, whether moral of physical.

or physical.

Admission.—Applicants for admission, on presenting a certificate of good moral character, and paying the charge of the Institute, will be assigned to classes as their advancement may justify; and, upon satisfactority passing the next examination thereafter, will be entitled to a warrant of appointment of Cadet, from the Governor.

ernor.

ANALYMERS.—The course of studies at the Institute is unusually comprehensive in its character. Whilst the Military Education is completed and the Cadet fitted for the command of a Regiment or Brigade in the field, should his country require such services, he is at the same time made an accomplished Scholag irleiters and science, understanding the constitutions of his country, and the duties of its citizens and officers; and a Civil Engineer, capable of entering upon the construction of those important public works which are in progress or contemplation in every part of the United States.

LAW DEPARTMENT,

HON. THOS. B. MONROE, Professor.

This Department is organized, for the present, with the view of including only those branches of Law which belong rightfully to the regular Acadenic course of every college, and which are in fact necessary to enable the student to understand his own government, with the powers and duties of its citizens and officers, and to make himself the statesman, military lawyer, and accomplished American gentleman; and not with a view to his practice of the Law as a profession.

The class will be constituted of all the Students of the College whilst engaged in their studies of History and Moral Philosophy, but its exercises will be so conducted as not to interrupt the studies of its members in any of their other classes.

Payable half yearly, in advance. HON. THOS. B. MONROE, Professor.

Payable half yearly, in advance. Physiole half yearly, in advance.

Institute charge for Board, Tuition, Lights and

Washing, per Collegiate year. \$160 00

Do. do. (Preparatory Department,) 130 00

French and Spanish Lauguages, exira, each, 10 00

For more particular information address the under
signed, at "Kentucky Military Institute, Franklin

Springs, Franklin county, Ky."

F. W. CAPERS.

F. W. CAPERS. October 10, 1849,--8ds

Fancy and Variety Store!!

MRS. KRESS, Mansion House, St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky, Is now receiving a general assortment of MILLI-NERY GOODS, consisting, in part, of Pearl, Straw and French Lace Bonnets, a general assortment of Rib-bons; fine French and common Flowers, Veils, &c., &c. Bonnets of all descriptions made to order in the most fashionable style.

LADIES' FINE DRESS GOODS. LADIES' FINE DRESS GOODS.

Shawls. Scarfs, Dress Handkerchiefs, Linen Pocket landerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Kid and Picnett floves Head Dresses, Tuck and Side Combs, &c., &c., VARLETY GOODS, consisting, in part, of Perfunery; Jancy Soaps: Toilet, Pocket and Fine Combs; Silk and Buckskin Purses; Steel, Gilt and Silver Beads, Rings and Tassels for purses; Cloth, Hair and Tooth Brushes; Buttons; Hooks and Eyes; Sewing Silk; Silk for Purses; Cotton Cord: Pins, Needles, &c., &c., with many steer articles in the Variety Line.

Mrs. KRESS respectfully solicits patronage. She will receive the latest fashions for making bonnets, evry month during the season.

or month during the season. October 2, 1849.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT Of the Memphis Institute, AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE. THE first Course of Lectures in this Institute will commence on the first of Nevember, and continue until the last of February. The Medical Department will be under the direction of the following Professors:

FREEMAN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
S. Newton, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
J. Hulce, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine. W. BYRD POWELL, M. D., Professor of Physiology, Pa-King, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeu

tics and Medical Jurisprudence.

MILTON SANDERS, A. M., Professor of Chemistry and eacy.

—, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Dis of Women and Children. CLINIC LECTURERS.

CLINIC LECTURERS.

Medicine—Professor H. J. HULGE.

Surgery.—Professor R. S. Newton.
D. P. Stille, M. D. Anatomical Demonstrator.
The tees for a full course of Lectures amount to \$105.
Each Professor's Ticket \$15: Matriculation \$5; Demonstrator's fee \$10; Graduation \$20.

Those desiring further information, will please address their letters, (post paid) to the Dean; and Students arriving in the city, will please call on him, at the residence of Dr. Fraim.

W. BYRD POWELL, M. D.,
October 10, 1849.—8 6t*

Dean of the Faculty.

Fine Brandies, Wines, &c. HALF pipe "Hennessy" Pale Brandy,—pure and old; I half Pipes "Otard" Pale Brandy—very fine and old;

I half pipe Otard Cognac Brandy; cask old Jamaica Rum; cask superior old Holland Gin; cask "Harris & Sons" pure old Oporto Port Wine; cask "Duff Gordon" Golden Sherry, cask "Harmony" Pale Sherry; cask "Gordon" Madeira;

cask fine Teneriffe Wine 2 casks "Robert Byas's" London Bro. Stout, 10 bbls, Old Peach Brandy, very superior; 10 bbls. Old Bourbon, (very superior.) For sale on draft or by the bottle by GRAV & GEORGE

Fine Cordials, &c.!

case Curacao; 2 cases French Cordials, assorted; 1 case "Suisse" Extrait D'Abcinthe; 1 case Punch Essence; 2 cases Muscat defrontignau;

4 cases Catawba Wine; 5 cases "St. Julien Medoc" Claret. GRAY & GEORGE. For sale by October 12, 1849.

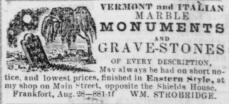
CHEESE. - Prime Western Reserve Cheese, in store GRAY & GEORGE. CANDLES. -50 whole half and quarter boxes of "Werk's" Star Candles; 20 boxes best Summer Mould Candles, for sale by GRAY & GEORGE.

SUNDRIES.—Toys, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Pocket Books, Port Monais, Ladies' Work Boxes, Ball Memorandums, Needle Cases, Nut-Crackers, Segar Cases, Bead Purses, Razors, Saving Boxes—and a general assortment of "Notions too tedious to mention." For sale by GRAY & GEORGE.

HAVANA SEGARS.—Our stock of fine Segars is excellent. If you really wish a good Segar, and no mistake, call at GRAY & CEORGE'S. 20 BARRELS, Old Rectified Whiskey, in store and B. F. JOHNSON.

(Jan. 1, 1849.) VINEGAR.

BBLS. Cider Vinegar, a fine article for family use pickling, &c.; in store and for sale by Sept. 11. TODD & CRITTENDEN. VERMONT and ITALIAN MARBLE



LOUISVILLE HYDRAULIC LIME.

15 BBLS. J. Hulme's Louisville Hydraulic Lime; store and for sale by Sept. 11. TODD & CRITTENDEN. CORN KNIVES. 3 DOZ. Corn Knives, of for sale by Scythe material. on hand an TODD & CRITTENDEN.

MORE NEW GOODS!

Frankfort Clothing Emporium, Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets.

SPANGENBERG & PRUETT, WOULD inform their friends and the public, that having just received their entire Stock of NEW GOODS from public, that having just received their entire Stock of NEW GOODS from the East, (where they were selected with great care by an old experienced Merchant.) are now prepared to show and sell cheap for CASH. as handsome a selection of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATTINETS, VESTING-, Fancy Articles, &c. &c., as can be found in the city, and om istake. Just call and see them, and the articles will tell the tale for themselves. We feel tree to say that our stock is as fine as any offered in this market.

Also—On hand constantly, a LARGE AND SPLEN-BID LOT OF CLOTHING, made up by ourselves, and warranted good.

and warranted good.

Strangers visiting our city who wish a good article in the Clothing line, would do well to give us a call.

The fushionable Tailoring Department will be under the immediate direction of Mr. Spangenbered lready well known to the public as an experienced an successful Cutter. They keep on hand a full assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., for CUSTOM WORK, which will be sold at reasonable 1 rices.

I PRemember that the Frankfort Clothing Emporium," corner of Main and St. Clair streets, is the place to get Good Clothing, Cheap for Cash. Frankfort, Sept. 18, 1849-884-tf

WANTED! WANTED!!

THE undersigned are desirous of purchasing Six Hundred Bushels of RYE, and Three Thou-sand Bushels of BARLEY. They are willing to ive the highest CASH price. Frankfort, October 4, 1849.—d

MERRILL'S BAKERY,

WHOLESALE CANDY FACTORY, N. E. Corner Front and Walnut Streets, Cincinn PHOT BISCUIT; Water Crackers; er Crackers;
ackers;
Sugar Crackers, &c.,
Always on hand at the lowest prices.

Cincinnati, October 4-d. CHARLES MULLER,

IMPORTER OF Fancy Goods, Toys, Cutlery, Looking Glass
Plates, Etc.

A ND Manufacturer of Looking Glasses, Walnut
street, three doors below Pearl, Cincinnati: and 30
Platt street, New York.

Oct. 4, 1849.—d

P. HOLLAND,

Commission Merchant, and Tobacco Factor, No. 18, West Front St., Cincinnati, O. Being Agent for all the principal Manufacturers in Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky, I am prepared to sell TOBACCOS lower than any other establishment West of the Mountains. Always on hand, from 1,000 to 5,000 Packages,

Of the following styles.
VIRGINIA. MISSOURI.
Lb. Lump. Lb. Lump. KENTUCKY. Lb. Lump. 8 do. 8 do. 12 do. 19 do. 16 do. 16 do. Cincinnati, October 4, 1849.—d

A. B. EATON. STEAM SPICE MILLS. HARRISON & EATON,

Coffee and Spice Dealers, Walnut Street, op-posite Pearl Street House, Cincinnati, v. CONSTANTLY on hand, fresh ground and warranted GINGER. MUSTARD. ALLSPICE, Genuine African Cay-cine.

The above articles may be had in bulk, or put up in Pack-ages suited to the RATALL TRADE, and neatly labeled.

Ground COFFEE, Roasted COFFEE, Roasted PEA-NUTS. African Cayenne Pepper Sauce in Bottles.
Ground COFFEE packed in papers to order, for harf Boats or Grocers, and warranted pure.
The Hotels and Steam Boats supplied at short notice,

IT Hotels and Steam Bours of the distribution of reasonable terms.

CASH paid for MUSTARD SEED.

The References: Springer & Whiteman; Burrows & Fhompson; T. C. Butler & Co.; Harrison & Hooper; Hosea & Fraser; Minor, Andiews & Co.

Hotels: Gali House, W. E. Marsh; U. S. Hotel, A. Wetherbee; Pearl Street House, Col. J. Noble.

Cincinnati, Oct. 4, 1849.—d

BOOKS AND STATIONERY. THE undersigned would respectfully call the atten-AND STATIONERY, consisting of Law. Mann STATIONERY, consisting of Law. Mann Stationers and School Books;

rys; Telluvian's Mathematical Instruments; Surve Compasses and Chains; Chess Men; Backgan

Important Information.

GEORGE COX

128 Sycamore, and 36 Fourth St., Cincinnati, COTINUES to Manufacture all kinds of TIN, COP-PER, SHEET IRON and JAPANED WARE

A splendid and large variety of House Furnishing Goads, consisting of Fancy flardware, Hollow Wate, Brooms, Dusters, Window and Willow Ware. &c. &c., always on hand and for sale on reasonable terms. In addition to the above, the proprietor is pre-undertake the Agency, and attend to the Sale of Invented, Ornamental or Useful Articles of almo-

J. E. WITHERS.

LEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Missouri, Kentucky and Virginla TOBACCO, of all descriptions, together with every article usually found in a Tobacco Establishment. Having accepted the Agency for a large number of Virginia Manufacturers, dealers will be furnished at the lowest Eastern prices.

All orders for articles not in our line, will be promptly filled.

Cincinuati, Ohio, Oct. 2, 1849.

Fresh Groceries, Liquors, &c. &c.

15 bbls. old Bourbon Whiskey; 15 do. old Copper distilled d

20 boxes Rosin Soap; 5 boxes variegated Soap; 2 boxes Castile Soap;

2 boxes Castile Soap;
5 half boxes superior Gunpowder Tea;
1 box Black Tea;
1 Tierce Rice,
5 boxes Starch;
20.000 half Spanish Cigars;
12 doz. half boxes Sardines;
5 bbls. double refued Loaf Sugar;
20 bbls. New Orleans Sugar;
20 bbls. New Orleans Sugar;
60 bags superior Rio Coffee;
10 boxes James River Tobacco;
5 boxes Cavendish do.;
10 bags old Government Java Coffee;
100 bbls. Salt;
75 bags Table salt;
100 boxes Burrows Mustard;

100 boxes Surrows' Mustard; 40 kegs No. 1, Lard. Also-A large resortment of STOVES. GRATES, COPPER, TIN and SHEET IRON WAKE, and other articles too numerous to mention.
P. S. We will trade for Country Produce on liberal terms.
Frankfort, Sept. 18, 1849.—8841

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL sell my farm on the Kentucky river, about two miles from Frankfort; it contains about SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY ACRES, and is well adapted for a Stock Farm. Persons wishing to purchase will be able to get a bargain. Purchastra are invited to call and examine for themselves.

TERMS-One fourth in four months, and the balance none, iwe and three years, negotiable paper. TERMS-One fourth in four months, and the balance one, two and three years, negotiable paper.

Prankfort, Sept. 5, 1848—830-tf. THO. 3, PAGE.

71, Main Street, Cincinnati, Offio. October 4, 1849.—d

SHIRES.

and WORK, equal if not superior to any in the

escription.

N. B.—The location is one of the very best in the city. and the exhibition and Sale Room one of the largest and most splendid in the whole country. Cincinnati, Ohio, October 5, 1849.--d

C. A. WITHERS. C. A. WITHERS & CO.

JOYCE & WALSTON, HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c., consisting of

5 half pipes superior Brandy, Maglore brand;
6 half pipes Cognac Brandy;
16 bbls, Cognac Brandy;
2 pipes pure Holland Gin;
2 pipes superior Port Wine;
2 pipes superior Maderia Wine;
30 bayes pressed Fallow Candles; 30 boxes pressed Tallow Candles; 20 boxes Star Candles;

John C. Herndon,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFONT KENTUCKY. WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort-the Anderson, Owen, Woodford, and Shelby Cir cuit Courts—and will attend to the collection of debt in any part of the State. Office on St. Clair street, 20 door above the Court House.

He will attend to the preparation and prosecution of the claims of soldiers to bounty land, for proper-

ty lost, and for arrears of pay. April 1, 1849-599-tf Ben. Monroe

HAS associated with him in the practice of Law, his son Andrew Monroe. They will practice in the several courts held in Frankfort, and attend to collections in the adjoining counties Surica attention will be given to any business confided to their care.

April 1.1844—599-11

B. B. SAYRE'S English, Classical and Mathematical School WILL commence its next session on the 24th day of September.

VV September. [] Six or eight Boarders can be well accommodated. August 28, 1849—881-tf Morton & Griswold,

Booksellers, Stationers, Binders, and Book and Job-Printers, Main Street, Louisville, Ky. HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND A COMPLETE ASSORMENT OF

AW, Medical, Theological, Classical, School and
Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper of
every description, qualty, and price. Telegres,
Schools and Private Libraries supplied at a small advance on cost. Wholesale or retail.

April 1, 1845—651-by.

KIMBALL'S DAGUERREAN ROOMS,

OVER PIERSON'S CONCECTIONERY, ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.

THE subscriber having closed, for the season, his Manufactory of Shower Baths and Refrigerators, is prepared to devote his exclusive attention to his Deprepared to devote his exclusive attention to his be guerreotype Rooms. Having purchased a large lot of Jewelry and Stock. is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage, on the most resonable terms. onable terms. Frankfort, Sept. 11, 1849.--883

Doctor Geo. Stealey

WILL ATTEND REGULARLY TO THE PRACTICE OF Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics. OFFICE-No. 3, Swigert's Row, St. Clair Street, FRANKFORT, KY. August 21, 1849-880-1f

Dr. Joseph G. Roberts

HAS resumed the practice of Physic and Surgery in Frankfort and the vicinity. Office, No. 3, Swigert's Row, St. Clair street, opposite the Commonwealth office. FRANKFORT, Aug. 21, 1849-880-tf Fine Cigars.

PLANTATION, Cuba Principe, Payizo, Star Principe, Habanua, Colorado, Regalia, Grenadero's Regalia, El Leon De Cro, Pressed Regalia, and Holbrook's Cigars, all very fine, at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY. October 6, 1849.—887

Fine Tobacco.

PERGUSON'S Extra fine Buena Vista Chewing To-bacco; Goodwin's fine cut Patent Chewing Tobacco; Sun Cured, Sweet Leaf, and Common Tobacco, all very fine, at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY. October 6, 1848.—887

H. P. NEWELL'S Conch and Light Carriage Manufactory, Corner of Mulberry and Second Streets, opposite New



NEWELL'S REPOSITORY, AT FRANKFORT, KY.,

First door be'on the Weisiger House, on Ann Street.

CHARIOTS, Landeaus, Coaches, Rockaways, Britskas, Chariotees, Buggies, Harness, &c, made to
order, and receiving here every week.

ALSO-DEALER IN

Hardware and Groceries, Carriage Triumings, Springs, Axles, Cloths, Laces, Patent Leather, Spanish Moss, Lamps, Bands, &c. ALL LOW FOR CASH,

AT NEWELL'S BUILDINGS,

Between the Weisiger and Market Houses, FRANKFORT, KY.

September 11, 1849.-883 Hard Ware.

A general assortment of improved Locks; Metallic Knobs; Mill Saws; Hand and Tenant Saws Screws; Files; Nails; Scales; Augurs; all kinds o Tools, &c. Call and examine.

Groceries.

OAF SUGAR; New Orleans Sugar; best Old Rio Coffee; best Magnolia Flour; Bacon and Mackerel; Tea; Crackers; fresh Butter every week; best Cheese; Star and Summer Candles; all in store, and for sale low for cash or trade by H. P. NEWELL.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.—A large lot in store, and for sale by [Oct. 8-] SAM. HARRIS.

HALBROOK'S HALF SPANISH CIGARS, best article, in store, and for sale by 1 best article, in store, and for sale by October 8, 1849.—d SAM. HARRIS. Col. ALLEN'S CUBA CIGARS-In store and for sale by [October 8.] SAM. HARRIS.

Common CIGARS.—A large lot in store and for sale by [October 8.] SAM. HARRIS.

CORNWALL'S STAR CANDLES-In store and for sale by [October 8.] SAM. HARRIS.

OLDHAM & TODD'S COTTON.—The best ar ticle, in store and for sale by SAM. HARRIS.

MAYSVILLE COTTON.—A large lot of the best, in store and for sale by SAM. HARRIS.

CHEWING TOBACCO.—The best article, different kinds, in store and for sale by October 8, 1849. SAM. HARRIS.

BACON AND LARD.—The best Bacon and Lard, in store and for sale by SAM. HARRIS. October 8, 1849.

ROBERT STEVENSON, PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

House and Sign Painter, Guilder and Glazier, Paper Hanger, &c. NEWELL'S BUILDINGS, ANN-ST.

I MITATION of Woods, Marbles, Damasks, Tapestries Morocco, Ground, Window Shade Bronzing: an Ceiling and Wall Painting, in Oil, Turpentine, Size an Composition Colors, and every style of interior decora-Mixed Paint for family use, for sale,

Work attended with promptness, on the most liber erms. Frankfort, October 3, 1849.—3m

Barber Shop, Bath House, &c.

Henry Samuel, On East Side St. Clair St., opposite the Mansion House,

HAVING recently refitted his establishment in a style superior to any in the city, and as he has fit ted up good Gas Lights, he is prepared at all times to attend to all that may give him a call. He continues to keep for sale Perfumery, Brushes, Gloves, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c., &c.

HIS NEW BATH HOUSE,

which was fitted up last summer, in style inferior to none in the city, is open from Monday to Sunday morn-ing, where all can obtain any kind of Bath at the short-est notice. He has, also, the best kind of washer-women, and any one wanting clothes

WASHED OR SCOURED,

can have it done in superior order and without delay.

By careful attention to business, he hopes to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally becomed on him. stowed on him. Oct. 4, 1849-870-tf

POCKET AND PEN KNIVES.
assorted sizes Wostenholm's celebrated "Angle 5 DOZ. assorted sizes Wostenholm's celebrated "Anglo Saxon" Pocket Knives; 20 doz. various qualities and sizes of Rogere & Wosten 20 doz, various qualities and sizes of Rogere & Woster holm's Cutlery, just received and for sale by Sept. 11. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

JOHN P. HAGGIN. ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL Practice Law in Mercer and the adjoi Harrodsburg, Sept. 1849 .- 885-1y

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, SEPT. 29, 1849.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office
of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington City, until 10 o'clock on Thursday, the first day of
November next, tor furnishing the following goods in the
quantities annexed, or thereabouts, for the use of the Indians, and deliverable in the city of New York, viz:

Blankets.

Blankets.

2,100 pairs 3 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.

1,900 pairs 2½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.

1,175 pairs 2½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5½ pounds.

980 pairs 1½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4½ pounds.

900 pairs 1 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3½ pounds.

400 pairs 3 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.

300 pairs 2½ point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 64 by 84 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.

100 pairs 2½ point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.

300 pairs 3 inch point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.

250 pairs 2½ point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.

100 pairs 3½ point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 26 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.

100 pairs 32 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 26 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 lbs.

100 pairs 32 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.

pounds.

300 pairs 2½ point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 lbs.

Dry Goods.

1,000 vards scarlet strouds.
800 yards blue strouds.
800 yards blue strouds
1,800 yards fancy list cloth, blue
750 yards fancy list cloth, blue
750 yards fancy list cloth, blue
900 yards saved list cloth, blue
900 yards saved list cloth, blue
900 yards saved list cloth, scarlet
900 yards saved list cloth, scarlet
900 yards saved list cloth, green
925 pounds worsted yarn, 3 fold
90 dozen cotton fing handkerchiefs
90 dozen cotton Madras handkerchiefs
90 dozen 8-4 cotton shawls
90 dozen 8-4 cotton shawls
90 dozen 8-4 woollen shawls

yards domestic calico yards English and French calico yards Merrimack calico 3,500 yards blue drilling 3,000 yards Georgia stripes

4,000 yards blue denims 1,600 yards cottonade 7,600 yards domestic shirting, bleached 15,000 yards domestic shirting, unbleached 15,000 yards domestic sheeting, unbleached

yards checks, stripes, and plaids 400 dozen woollen socks 7,000 yards plaid linsey 1,500 vards flannels, assorted 1.600 flannel shirts

700 calico shirts 420 pounds linen thread ounds cotton thread 400 dozen spool cotton, Nos. 1 to 30 80 pounds sewing silk

700 pieces riband, ass 4,300 yards bed ticking 1,000 yards Kentucky jeans ,000 yards Kenlucky Jeans 500 yards sattinets 150 gross worsted gartering 200 pounds Chinese vermillion 20 dozen silk handkerchiefs, bark and Bandana

Hardware. nds brass kettles 1,090 tin kettles 76 nests of japanned kettles, 8 in a nest 276 dozen butcher knives

28,000 gun flints 25 gross squaw awls 7,600 fish hooks 25 dozen fish lines

150 gross fancy and clay pipes

25,000 needles, assorted 100 dozen combs, assorted 10 dozen scissors, assorted 10 gross gun worms 10 gross gun worms
12 dozen axes, to weigh from 4½ to 5½ pounds
50 dozen balf axes, to weigh 2½ pounds
54 dozen hatchets, to weigh 1½ pounds

Agricultural Implements, &c. 730 axes, to weigh from 4½ to 5½ pounds 400 half axes, to weigh 3½ pounds 200 hatchets, to weigh 1½ pounds

25 broad axes 200 drawing knives, 12 inches in length 700 augers, in equal proportions of 1½, 1, ¾, and ½ inch

150 pairs hames 750 pairs trace chains

40 cross cut saws, 7 feet in length 40 cross cut saws, 6 feet in length

100 hand-saw files 100 cross-cut saw files 40 log chains, to weigh 25 pounds each 600 Whittemore cards, No. 10

700 quarters socket chisels 90 planes, fore and jack Northwest Guns.

650 Northwest guns.two-thirds of which must measure 36 inches in length of barrel, and one-third 42 inches, to be delivered in the city of N. York or Philadelphia, as may be required.

Samples of all the above articles are deposited in the ice of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and it may proper to remark that those of hardware, agricultural plements, and northwest guns are entirely new, and

mplements, and northwest guns are entirely new, and fetter quality than the articles heretolore furnished

The proposals may be divided into four parts, viz: 1st. Blankets.

2d. Drygoods. 3d. Hardware, to include agricultural implements, &c. 4th. Northwest guns.
The lowest competent responsible hidder will receive
the whole or any part of the contract according to the
above scale, the Department reserving to itself the right to determine whether the bidder is competent and res

The whole amount in money to be applied to the purchase of goods will be about \$90,000, but the Department reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of any of the articles named, or substitute others in lieu thereof, or to require, at similar prices, such good as may be wanted for presents or other purposes, in the administration of the affairs of the Department. Goods of American manufacture, all other things being equal, will be preferred; but as all the samples of blankets and cloths are of foreign manufacture, it will be necessary when a domestic article is bid for, that a sample of it should accompany the bid, to enable the Department to decide whether it is of equal quality with the samples to be exhibited.

be exhibited.

The party proposing to supply the articles will make an invoice of all the items embraced in the above list, and affix the prices, in dollars and cents, at which he or they will furnish them, deliverable in New York, or if the contractor prefers it, about one half the duantity may be delivered in St. Louis, Missouri, free of expense to the Government.) on or before the 15th day of May next, assuming the quantity of each article as specified in this advertisement, and extending the cost, making an aggregate of the whole invoice constituting the bid. The goods will be inspected in New York (and in St. Louis, if any portion of them should be delived there) by an agent of the United States, who will be appointed by the Department for the purpose, and to ascertain the conformity of the articles purchased with the samples exhibited, when the contract shall be made, and with the terms of the contract itself, which shall contain a clause

ed, when the contract shall be made, and with the terms of the contract itself, which shall contain a clause that if the articles are not turnished within the time pressibed, or if they are of insufficient quality in the opinion of the agent aforesaid, and if within five days after notice of such insufficiency the party shall not furnish others in lieu thereof of the required quality, the United States shall be authorised to purchase them of others, and to charge any increase of price they may be compelled to pay therefor, to the contractor, who shall pay the said difference to the United States.

Bonds will be required, in the amount of the bids, with two good sureties, the sufficiency of whom to be certified by a United States Judge or District Attorney, for the faithful performance of the contracts. Payment will be made after the contract is completed and the delivery of the goods as aforesaid to an agent of the Department, upon a duplicate invoice certified by him.

Communications to be marked "Proposals for Indian goods."

The blue ing, and none will be received that ing, and none will be received that ing, and none will be received in form and terms here prescribed:

"I (or we) propose to furnish for the service of the Ingle in I (or we) propose to furnish for the service and in I (or we) propose the service of services affixed in I (or we) propose the service of services affixed in I (or we) propose the service of services affixed in I (or we) propose the service of services affixed in I (or we) propose the service of services affixed in I (or we) propose the service of the I (or we) propose to find the service of the I (or we) propose the I (o

"I (or we) propose to furnish for the service of the Indian Department the following goods, at the prices affixed to them respectively, viz:

(Here insert the list of goods.)

Deliverable in the city of New York (or St. Louis) on or before the — day of — next, and in case of the acceptance of his proposals, the quantity being prescribed by the Department, I (or we) will execute a contract according to this agreement; and give satisfactory security to the Department within ten days after the acceptance of this bid; and in case of failure to enter into such contract, and give such security, I (or we) will pay to the United States the difference between the sums bidden by me (or us.) and the sum which the United States may be obliged to pay for the same articles."

—Each and every bid must also be accompanied with a guaranty in the following form, to be signed by one or more responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by some one who is known to the Department, either personally or by his official position.

"I (or we) hereby guaranty that —, the above bidder, will comply with the terms of the advertisement for 'proposals for Indian goods,' dated 29th September, 1849, if the contract should be awarded to him, and enter into bond for the execution of the same within the time prescribed."

ORLANDO BROWN.

ORLANDO BROWN. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, September 29, 1849.—7-3ta wt1stNov. no. 7.

A LARGE assortment of Tea Trays, from common to very superior, by the single one or the set; in store and for sale by

TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Sept. 11.

Fresh Groceries, Liquors, &c.



RESPECTFULLY informs his friends that he is now located in the new Shop, on Main Street, nearly opposite the residence of Dr. Macurdy, where he will be glad to see his old customers, and others who may want Cabinet Work. Connected with his shop he has opened a Furniture Wareroom, and intends to keep a good stock of furniture on hand, to which he respect fully invites the attention of all wishing to purchase.

COFFINS made to order at all times - night or day - promptly. He has a neat Henrse, with which he will attend calls, at

PCLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS, ruled to any pattern, and of the very best uality of paper.
IF BLANK BOOKS, of every description, manushort notice, to order, on reasonable terms dery at the old stand, over Harlan's Law Frankfort, July 31, 1847-773-tf.

DENTAL SURGERY,

DOCTOR W. T. PRICE,

WILL give his undivided attention to the practice of Medicine in Frankfort and its vicinity. Residence and office on Main Street, one door below James dence and office on Main Street, one door below Jame Burnes' Grocery Store. June 1 1848—by

DR. BEN. MONROE

TENDERS his services to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, in the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics, and hopes by skill and industry in his profession to merit a portion of their patronage. Office on St. Clair street.

Nov. 7. 1848.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, Wall practice Law in the Court of Appeals. Federal Court, General Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to His office is on St. Clain street, near the bridge, where he may generally be found. Frankfort, April 1, 1849—599-tf

Major & Richmond,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, WILL Practice in all the various Courts held in Frankfort, and give their prompt attention to any business that may be confided to their care, either in Frankfort or any other part of the State.

Office on Main Street, opposite the Mansion House.

If FJOEL C. RICHMOND, is also Commissioner of Dead, &c. for the States of Virginia Onlo occ. Sec. nia, Ohio, &c. &c. Frankfort, March 6, 1849 .- 856tf

C. S. Morehead & W. D. Reed.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY. WILL practice Law in co-partnership, in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, General Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. W. D. Reed will regularly Frankfort, April 1, 1849-599-tf

T. N. Lindsey,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, RY.,

WILL Practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort and the adjoining Counties. His Office is in the Old Bank Building-Entrance on St. Clair street,

Frankfort, Feb. 25, IS49.-- 51 tf

V. & J. A. Monroe,

Attorneys at Law, Frankfort, Kentucky. WILL practice in the counties of Owen, Scott, Henry, Anderson and Shelby, and in all the Courts in

Toffice on St. Clair Street, next door to Keenon's Book Bindery. TPJOHN A. MONROE, Commissioner for the States

Dec. 14, 1847-792-tf

Dr. Ben. Hensley, Jr., WILL practice medicine in Frankfort and the adjacent country. Office on the South side of Main street, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Phythian.

Through the various charitable institutions of a large city, to one of which, (Philadelphia Hospital, Blockley,) he was appointed a "Resident Surgeon." Dr. H. amassed a fund of practical information that, otherwise, world have required wears with an ordinary practice. ould have required years with an ordinary practice. March 24, 1846-702-t1

Law Notice. JOHN P. BRUCE, Attorney at Law, WILL practice in all the Courts held in Knox, Whitley, Laurel, Rockcastle, Clay and Harlan counties.

20,000 Pounds Wool Wanted. The subscriber wishes to purchase twenty thousand pounds good fleece, or tub washed wool, for which the highest market price will be paid in CASH, on delivery at his Factory in Midway, Ky.

JAS. W. MARTIN.

May 15 1849-886-1f Ketchum & Headington, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Office in Gazette Building, Main-street, between 3d and 4th streets. REFER TO-Thomas N. Lindsey, Esq., Frankfort, Ky. MREFER TO—Thomas N. Lindsey, Esq., Wm. D. Reed, Esq., Hon. A. K. Woolley, M. C. Johnson, Esq. Lexington, Ky.

TFMr. KETCHUM will go to Texas about the 1st of debts, and the recovery and locating of lands.

Cincinnati, March 13, 1849.—857-1y

Letcher & Tilford, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

WILL attend jointly to business confided to them, in the different Courts holding their sessions in Frankfort, and the counties adjoining. Y Poffice on the West side of St. Clair street. Frankfort, April 1, 1849-704-tf

Law Notice. JAMES MONROE, Attorney at Law, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfor and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to the collection of claims in surrounding counties, and the preparation of the papers to insure Land Warrants or Treasury Scrip of the volunteers. Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House

July 6, 1847—769-tf.

To the Farmers and Drovers of Kentucky.

Po the Farmers and Drovers of Kentucky.

ONE year has now nearly elapsed since we first laid the foundation of our business in the State of Kentucky, and in approaching another season's operations, we cannot refrain from expressing our gratitude and thanks for past patronage, and hoping that such may be continued to us.

We have made considerable improvements in our establishment, and will be prepared to execute twice as much work as last year, with much greater facility. We are about erecting a new Scalding Slaughter House, and enlarging our Singeing Bed to twice its original size, so we compute we shall now be enabled to slaughter with facility from 700 to 1,600 Hogs daily.

We have added considerably to our Hog Pens: all have soeen re-floored and put in a thorough state of repair.

Our Commission Pork Packing Business will be continued as usual; and our drover friends will at all times find us most anxious to facilitate their views, and execure to the utmost of our ability, my business extended to our care.

In our last season's operations we had much to contend against in the shape of opposition, prejudice, and by malicious reports, &c. These obstacles have been triumphantly surmounted. Kentucky Farmers and Drovers have had an opportuity of proving that our business is conducted with liberality and fairness. We think they are satisfied, and can assure them it will be our aim to render them more and more so each successive year.

We would call the attention of those Farmers resi-

essive year. We would call the attention of those harmers resi ding within range of our wagons, to our advertisement for Straw, in this paper.

MILWARD & OLDERSHAW. Covington, Ky., June 19, 18-9-87,-6m

Pierson's Confectionery.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of returning his thanks to the citizens of Frankfort and the public generally, for the liberal patronage extended to him for the last few months, and promises, if strict attention to business and good arstrict attention to business and good strict attention to business and good strict attention, he will be to be a tention to be trict attention to business and good articles will ensure their custom, he will be found trying to deserve it.

He would also inform the Public, that he has obtaine the services of Mr. BECK, a first rate Confectione just from New Orleans, and is now prepared to furnis

PARTIES AND WEDDINGS, s usual, with all the delicacies required on party occacons. His ICE CREAM SALOON is still open for the
ception of Visitors, and every attention required will
e paid to the Ladies and Gentlemen who may honor
int with a call.

T. P. PIERSON.

August 14, 1849. FINE CIGARS.—Just received from Baltimore mother lot of those fine Plantation, Grenederos, Regalia and Star Principe Cigars. A very fine article at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY.

ROWLAND'S MILL & CROSS CUT SAWS. 1-4 DOZ. Rowland's superior Mill Saws; 1-2 doz. Rowland's superior Cross Cut Saws; just received and for sale by Sept. 11. TODD & CRIFTENDEN.

NAILS! NAILS!?

KEGS Nails, "Eagle Works," from 3d. to 20d;
20 kegs Fencing Nails, 8d. and 10d; in store an for sale by [Sept. 11.] TODD & CRITTENDEN.

TABLE CUTLERY.

10 Sets best quality Ivory handled Knives and Forks, fifty one pieces in each;
50 set Buck, Wood and Horn Handled Knives and Forks, various qualities and prices; in store and for sale by [Sept. 11.] TODD & CRITTENDEN.

HAVANA SEGARS.

FIRST quality Havana Segars, assorted brands—"Ducal Crowns," "Monte Chrisnd "Colorado Cannones;" in store and for sale by . 11. TODD & CRITTENDEN. Sept. II.

LIQUORS, BRANDIES, WINES, &c. HALF pipes superior Brandy, "Otard 4 rac;"
2 half pipes J. J. Dupuy Brandy;
5 quarter casks Madeira Wine, assorted qualities:
5 quarter casks Sherry Wine, do. do;
1 quarter cask Port Wine, suitable for Medical purposes
4 quarter casks "Wheelhigh Gin," prime article;
2 quarter casks pure old Irish Whiskey;
1 quarter cask pure old Jamaica Run;
10 bbls. good Copper distilled Whiskey; in store an
for sale by [Sept. 11.] TODD & CRITTENDEN.

BOTTLED WINES.

10 DOZ. "Cold Sherry," very delicate and light;
10 doz. South side Madeira, pure and nutty;
25 doz. genuine "Chateau Margeaux" Claret;
5 doz. pure old Port;
30 baskets Champaigne, assorted brands—Binninger's Mum." Brigham's Grane Leaf," "Cordon Blue."
These Wines are of the Very best quality—superior to any thing ever in this market, and will be sold low.
Sept. 11.

50 FLOUR!—MISSOURI FLOUR.

150 do. best up country Family Flour. This is a strictly prime article, made expressly for family use, and much superior to any brand of Indiana or Ohio Flour—in store and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Sent. 1

Our stock of Hardware, Building, House Furnishing and Farming, is extensive and thorough, and will be sold low. We have Plane Irons, single and double; Agurs, short shank and concave; Locks of every kind; Screws of all sizes; Files, various kinds and sizes; Shovels and Tongs; Shovels; Spades; Hoes; Picks; Mattocks; Cleavers; Pitch Forks; Manure Forks; Trace and Dog Chains; Bell mettal and Porcelain Kettles, Stock and Die; Spoons, Tea and Table; Rat Traps; Waffel Irons; Curry Combs; Ladles; Skimmers; Flesh Forks; Sieves; Tubs; Water Buckets; Paint Brushes; Forks; Sieves; Tubs; Water Buckets; Paint Brushes; Forks; Sieves; Tubs; Water Buckets; Paint Brushes; Character, the views of the three great parties in England—fory, Whig, and Radical. "Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory; the Edinburg Review "Whig; and the "Mondon Quarterly" are Tory; the Edinburg Review "Radical." The "North British Review" is more of a religious character, having been originally edited by Dr. Chalmacter, having been ori HARDWARE! HARDWARE!!

ugur Handles; Rip, Pannel and Wood Saws, &c. Sept. 11, 1849. TODD & CRITTENDEN. BACON-HAMS AND SHOULDERS.

500 STRICTLY prime Pork House Hams; 10,000 lbs. strictly prime Pork House Shoulders; i store and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN.

MOLASSES.

5 do. Sugar House do. do;
3 do. N. York Golden Syrup; in store and fe sale by [Sept. 11.] TODD & CRITTENDEN.

CANDLES, STAR AND MOULD.—50 boxes Star Candles, 10 lb. 20 lb. and 32 lb. boxes, in store, and for sale by Sept. 11, 1849. NEW ORLEANS SUGAR.—30 hhds. strictly prime New Orleans Sugar, in store, and for sale by Sept. I1, 1849. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

No. 1, ROSIN SOAP .-- 40 boxes Cornwall's No. N I Rosin Soap, just received and for sale by Sept. 11. TODD & CRITTENDEN. MEAL! MEAL!! -50 bushels Corn Meal, in store
TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Sept. 11.

COFFEE: COFFEE::

BAGS best Eastern Rio Coffee;
do do. Government Java Coffee;
ly do. Maracaibo Coffee; in store and for sale by
Sept. 11. TODD & CRITTENDEN. DEMIJOHNS.

100 SMOOTH covered Demijohns, assorted from 4 gal. to 5 galls.; just received and for sale by Sept. 11. TODD & CRUTTENDEN. TEA-GREEN AND BLACK.
201b boxes superior quality Green Tea;
5 half chests superior quality Green Tea;
3 half chests superior quality Black Tea, in half pound papers; in store and for sale by Sept. 11.

TODD & CRITTENDEN.

20 BBLS, Double Refined Crushed Sugar;
10 do. do. do. Powdered Sugar;
15 boxes do. do. Loaf Sugar;
20 bbls, cheaper qualities of Loaf Sugar—just received, and for sale by

TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Sept. 11, 18:9. Straw! Straw!! WE shall want a large quantity of Straw for our next year's singeing operations, and would therefore thus early invite the Farmers residing within a range of 15 miles about Covington, to save their WHEAT and RVE STRAW for us during the coming harvest. We shall keep wagons constantly employed to take the Straw immediately off the ground, so as to secure a large supply before the commencement of the sea son.

Any Farmers wishing to dispose of their Straw will please apply personally or by letter to MILWARD & OLDERSHAW, Pork Packers and Com. Merchants, Covington, Ky. June 19, 1849-871-6m. [ch M. & O.]

TOBACCO.

UST received, another lot of that extra fine, sweet flavored, Buena Vista Tobacco. Also, one box suncured, a very fine article, at PIERSON'S. Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership hertofore existing between the un-dersigned, in the Blacksmith business, was dissolv-HE partnership hericates the dersigned, in the Blacksmith business, was dissolved this day by mutual consent.

HENRY SAMUEL will settle up the business of the late concern, and continue the business under his the late concern, and continue the business under his the late concern, and continue the business under his bown name.

RICHARD BERRY.

Frankfort, Sept. 7, 1849.—883-2t

J. F. & B. F. Meek, MANUFACTURERS of fine FISHING REELS:
CLOCKS: Time Pieces and Regulators, Frankfort Kentucky.

May 8, 1849.—865tf

Price's Patent Texas Tonic.

Price's Patent Texas Tonic.

A NOTARIAL seal and certificate accompanying each bottle of 100 average doses, with directions for its use, at \$5 per bottle.—Dyspepsia.—One ounce gratis, to convince that 4 bottles will cure the worst case!—Chill and Fever—One ounce will generally cure, the first dose, without repeating the secondtime!—A Storm of Chronic Headache or Asthma relieved in 5 to 10 minutes!—For Abortion and Monthly Compinints of Women, unequalled!—Bowel Complaint relieved with 3 doses!—Constitution of the Bowels cured or soothingly relieved.

See the surpassing testimony accompanying the Medicine for sale. If true is five cents per dose high for such an article.

PROPRIETOR.

EXTRACTS FROM CERTIFICATES.

DYSPEPTIC CASES.

J. R. Skiles, Bowlinggreen, Ky., One Bottle. Sir: I am in Louisville, the object of surprise to my intimate friends, not less to myself: a long period of ill health, well known to them, and my sudden restoration, strikes them forcibly. Tell the proprietor if he makes me agent for the State of Kentucky, I can be of advantage to him. I am, &c.,

JAS. RUMSEY SKILES

Sir: After having labored fifteen years under an affection of the liver, constipation of the bowels, indigestion, and general debility, from the extraordinary relief 1 have experienced, 1 leel constrained to recommend your Texas Tonic to the public. 1 know of no language—the medicine will speak its own praise.

1. D. FULLER.

Isaiah D. Fuller, Esq., Merchant, N. O.

Bishop Andrew, of the M. E. Church. Bishop Andrew, or the Santa Texas Tonic, and believe it to be a valuable medicine. I found it to act finely on the bowels, and, I think, on the liver also, J. O. ANDREW.

II. R. W. Hill, Esq., of the house of Dick & Hill, N. O. Since I used your Tonic I have been entirely free from sick headache. I have known a half wine-glass full to cure a chill. Prepare me a demijohn for my plantation.

H. R. W. HILL.

Thomas Eakins. Esq., N. O Sir: A negro woman of mine took a violent chill. I gave her one spoonfull; she was well the next day, and so remains!—I have used your Texas Tonic in my family. We think very highly of it.

THOMAS EAKINS.

Dr. Wm. M. Gwin, Washington City. Fr. Win. M. Gwin, Washington City.

Sir: At the suggestion of the Hon, D. H. Lewis, who uses your Texas Tonic, being attacked with a violent cold and predisposition to Rheumatism the first time in my life, I commenced the use of your Tonic, which entirely relieved me of both. I have no hesitation in saying it is a valuable medicine. The Hon, John C. Calhoun uses it as his only remedy if unwell. I betieve it will be a valuable plantation medicine.

WM. M. GWIN.

President Bascomb, Transylvania University. I state with pleasure that your Texas Tonic has been used in my ramily with decidedly fine effect.
H. B. BASCOM.

From Ex-Governor Runnels, of Mississippi. GALVESTON, December 29, 1846.

JOHN PRICE, Esq:--Sir Having used mysell, and in ny family, several bottles of "Price Patent Texas Ton c." and having experienced much benefit from it, I take pleasure in recommending it to the public as a valuable amily medicine.

Respectfully,

H. G. RUNNELS. From Dr. Wm. B. Keene. Your Texas Tonic is the most agreeable medicine I have ever used to relieve the bowels, promoting their eristaltic motion. I have tried it in cases of Ague and Fever with success. The happy combination of ngredients forming the Tonic will always mame its uccess.

WM. B. KEENE.

Transylvania Place, La., March 31, 1846.

From George Robinson, Esq., afflicted with Constipation, Indigestion, &... HENDERSON COUNTY, Ky., Nov. 18, 1842. DEAR SIR. My health is much improved. Your Texas edicine has done wonders for me. I wish you to send

wants to try it.

GEORGE ROBINSON.
B. F. JOHNSON, Agent,
Oct. 31, 1848—1y.

Frankfort, Ky.

BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE. RE PUBLICATION OF

The London Quarterly Review, The Edinburgh Review, The North British Review, The Westminster Review, and Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. The wide spread fame of these splendid Periodicals, renders it needless to say much in their praise. As literary organs, they stand for in advance of any works of a similar stamp now published, while the political complexion of each is marked by a dignity, candor, and forbearance, not often found in works of a party character.

that title only, is published if Eugland under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster," it being in fact a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has, therefore, the advantage by this combination of uniting in one work, the lest features of both as heretofore issued. The above Periodicals are re-printed in New-York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals. Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fue-simile of the Edinburgh edition.

TERMS.

TERMS. For any one of the four Reviews,
For any two,
For any three
For all four of the Reviews,
For Place Was and Magazine

S.3.00 per annum.
5.00 ...
7.00 ...
8.00 ... For any two, do. 5.00
For any three do. 7.00
For all four of the Reviews, 8.00
For Blackwood's Magazine. 3.00
For Blackwood's mid-three Keviews, 91.0
For Blackwood's and the 4 Reviews, 10.60

PAYMENTS TO BE MADE IN ALL CASES IN ADVANCE. Clubbing. - Four copies of any or all the above rorks will be sent to one address on payment of the egular subscription for three—the fourth copy being Early Capies.—Our late arrangements with the British publishers of Blackwood's Magazine secures to is early sheets of that work, by which we shall be able to place the entire number in the hands of subscribers be-ore any portion of it can be re-printed in any of the imerican Journals. For this and other advantages ecured to our subscribers, we pay so large a considera-tion that we may be compelled to raise the price of Samething man therefore, by

Parly.

T. F. Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post-paid or franked, to the publishers, LEONARD SCOTT, & CO., 79 Fulton St., New-York, entrance in Gold st. March 13 1848.—857 Executors' Sale. Will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, on Thursday, the 18th day of October, 1849, at the late residence of Moses Thomas, dec'd. In Scott county, two miles east of Georgetown. the entire estate, both real and personal, of said decedent, consisting of about

Something may therefore be gained by subscribing

3 half chests superior quality Black fea, in half pound papers; in store and for sale by Sept. 11.

365 Acres of Land,

One of the very best Farms in Scott county, upon which is a good two story frame dwelling and all other necessary buildings in the yard, with a good barn, stables, cellent order; in store and for sale by Sept. 11.

TODD & CRITTENDEN.

REFINED SUGAR from N. York and St. Louis.

BBLS. Double Refined Crushed Sugar;
10 do. do. Powdered Sugar;
15 boxes do. do. Loaf Sugar;
15 boxes do. do. Loaf Sugar;
16 boxes do. do. Loaf Sugar;
17 boxes do. do. Loaf Sugar just receiv of the very best Farms in Scott county, upon which is a good two story frame dwelling and all other necessary buildings in the yard, with a good barn, stables, certain has an abundance of never failing spring and stock water; also, a good supply of time rand fuel. The personal property consists of the stock of HORSES & CATTLE; Two Yoke Oxen, One Ox and Horse Cart, One Horse Wagon, One Buggy and Harness, Sheep. Hogs, and a Superior Jack, four years old. Also—the Crop on the Farm. consisting of Corn in the Shock, Hemp in the Stack, Wheat, O its, Farming Uten-sils. Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c. The Terms of Sale for the Land, will be divided

into six equal payments, the one sixth part to be paid the time of sale, the balance in five qual annual pa ments thereafter, without interest, the purchaser givi bonds with approved security, with a lien upon the For the personal property a credit of twelve months will be given on all sums of \$10 and upwards, under that sum cash in hand. Bonds with approved security will be required, and the terms of sale complied with

before any property is removed.

H. C. GRAVES,
PRESLEY THOMAS,
Executors of Moses Thomas, dec'd
J. Delph, Auctioneer.

J. Delph, Auctioneer. Sept. 11, 1849-883-6t. [ch. Geo. Her.] NEW AND CHEAP DRY GOODS.

S now receiving and opening, at the old stand lately occupied by J. L. MOORE, No. 14, Main St., large and well selected Stock of Spring and Summer Goods, Where he will take great pleasure in exhibiting them to the former pations of the house, and the public generally. He deems it unnecessary to enumerate his articles, only stating that he has every variety of Guods that are usually kept in Dry Goods Stores in the City of

J. Van Arsdale,

Dress Goods for Ladies and Gen lemen. Depon't fail to give him a call. Frankfort, April 17, 1849.—862tf



WOODRUFF & McBRIDE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IMPORTERS

AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

MANUFATURERS of Planes, and all kinds of Parmers' and Mechanics' tools, all of which they will sell as low as any house in the west. Country merchants will please give us a call at No. 53, Third street, near Main, next to the Courier office, Louisville, Ky.

Louisville, October 2, 1839. UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA

LAW DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures and Course of Instruction in this De partners will commence on the first Monday of December next, and continue until the first Monday of April. They are intended to embrace the most important branches of the Common and Civil Law, Public, International and Constitutional Law. Lectures will delivered upon the various branches and subjects, by

our professors.

Those by Professor Henry A. Bullard will embrace
1. The history of the Roman Law, from the earlies

The history of the Roman Law, from the crimes.

II. An Analysis of the General Principles of the Roman Civil Law, according to the most approved method of the German School.

III. The Jurisprudence of Louisiana compared with the Roman Law and the Codes of France and Spain.

IV. An Outline of the Land Titles in Louisiana, whether derived from France, Spain, or the United States.

se by Professor Theodore H. McCaleb, will treat of:

I. Admiralty and Maritime Law, embracing the Rights and Obligations of Masters and Mariners, Collisions, and other Maritime Torts, General Average, Salvage, Civil and Military, Mariners' Contracts, Marine Insurance and Hypothecations, and Contracts for Maratime Services in Building, Repairing and Supplying Ships.

II. International Law, embracing the Law of Prize, and the Practice of Prize Courts, the Absolute Rights of States in their pacific and hostile relations, Tieaties of Peace, and Private International Law.

al Law.
III. The Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States, embracing the Original and Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, and the Origi-nal Jurisdiction of the District Courts as Courts of Revenue, and as Prize and Instance Courts of

I. Commercial Law as it relates to Mercantile Per-I. Commercial Law as it relates to Mercantile Persons, Mercantile Property and Contracts, and Mercantile Remedies. These Lectures will treat of Sole Traders, Partnerships, and Corporations; of Principal and Agent; of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes and Shipping; of Bailments and Contracts with Carriers, Contracts of Affreightment by Charter Party, and for Conveyance in a General Ship; of Freight, Jettison, and Average, Salvage and Insurance; of Sale, Guaranties, Liens, and Stoppage in Transitu.

II. The Criminal Law and Practice in Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction.

The Lectures by Professor RANDELL HUNT will treat

inal Jurisdiction.

III. The Law of Evidence
Professor Thomas B. Monroe will deliver Lectures
and instruct the school upon these branches of Law:

I. The Common Law of England as it was in England,
and as it is now found in the United States in the
Federal and State Governments.

I. Constitutional and statutary organic law, especially of the government of the United States, and
of the several States.

III. Equity Jurisprudence, as it was and has remained
in England and as now recognized and practiced
in the Courts of the United States, and a portion
of the State Courts.

IV. The system of Pleadings and Practice in Cases in
Equity.

Equity.

V. The systems of common actions and pleadings, with the practice therein, and generally in the Courts of Common Law—in contradistinction to those of Equity and Admaralty.

The exercises will be two lessons every day—except the hollidays established by law—each occupying in all between one and two hours, and consisting of a lecture, reciption, or an examination, or two or all of them compressions. between one and two nours, and consisting of a fecture, recitation, or an examination, or two or all of them combined, besides the exercises in the Moot Court.

The Moot Court will be open all the time, and will be held regalarly every day by one or other of the professors, for the instruction of the students in practice in every description of cause, and in the courts of every jurisdiction, from the Justice of the Peace to the Supreme Court of the States and of the United States. Court of the State and of the United States.

In order that the school shall be composed of gentlemen only, every student must be personally known to one of the professors, or introduced satisfactority, and before his admission into the school he must matriculate by the payment of the sum of five dollars to the Dean of the Faculty or Secretary of the University, and thereup on incribe himself, after which he will pay or otherwise satisfy each wookses or the sum fixed for his reward.

satisfy each professor the sum fixed for his reward.

The fee of each professor is fixed at twenty-five dol-The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred on The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conterred on the students who shall have attended two full courses of the lectures and exercises of the school, or one full course, after having read full twelve months under the direction and with the assistance of a respectable counsellor at law, and who shall on the examination of the several professors be found by them all worthy of the honor. H. A. BULLARD, Dean.

New Orleans, October, 1819.

CAMPBELL, METCALFE & CO. WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 43, Main Street, between Front and Columbia, CINCINNATI, Ohio. ARTUS, METCALFE & CO.

J. P. CAMPBELL, E. F. METCALFE, R. H. RANSON, J. ARTUS Cincinnati Cincinnati. Maysville

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, MAYSVILLE, Ky. December 19, 1848.—845

GROCERIES. A Some of our firm intends remaining in the South all Winter we will be constantly in receipt of GRO-CERIES, which we will sell as LOW as they can be bought elsewhere in this Market. We would respectfully call the attention of all visiting this City, to the large and complete assortment of GROCEKIES which we

have on hand, which consists in part of the following, 750 sacks prime Rio Coffee;
40 sacks prime Java Coffee;
45 half chasts Gunpowder Tea, some very fine;
25 do do Imperial Tea, do;
30 do do Young Hyson Tea, do;
150 Catty boxes G. P. and Imp. Tea, do;
10 half chests Black Tea, do;
200 boxes Virginia and Missouri Tobacco, pound lum; 5's, 8's and 16 plus, of various qualities;
100 barrels Nos. 1, 2 and 3, New Mackerel;
100 half and quarter do, do;

100 boxes Raisins; 300 kegs Nails, assorted sizes; 50 do do, 8d fencing and 8d Brads; 50 barrels Crushed and Powdered Sugar, Lovering brand; 100 do Loaf Sugar; 20 boxes double refined Sugar; 100 hhos, prime New Sugar; 500 barrels Molasses; 75 barrels and half barrels Sugar House Molasses:

40 bags Pepper; 24 bags Allspice; 20 barrels Salaratus; 25 barrels Alum;
25 barrels Copperas,
18 barrels Epsom Salts;
50 boxes No. 1, Soap;
10 kegs Shot, assorted Numbers;
4,0 0 pounds Bar Lead;
3 barrels Mason's Blacking; 25 barrels Alum;

10 barrels Golden Syrup;

5 casks Dutch Madder; 5 ceroons 8. F. Indigo;

4,0.0 pounds Bar Lead;
3 barrels Mason's Blacking;
90 gross Butler's Blacking;
560 lbs. Cassia;
250 reams Paper, different sizes;
200 bales Batting;
10,000 dozen Cotton Yarns;
2.00 pounds do;
25 bales Candle Wick and Wrapping Twine;
50 boxes Pearl and Fox's Starch;
50 boxes Candles;
50 boxes Star Candles;
50 boxes Star Candles;
50 boxes 8 by 10 Glass;
50 boxes 10 by 12 do;
5 tierces New Rice;
And every thing usually kept in an establishment of this kind. We would also remind those buying goods, that if bought of us, they will be forwarded through Maysville free of charge. Any orders with which we may be entrusted, will be attended to with promptness, and strict fidelity to the interest of those who order.

CAMPBELL, METCALFE & CO.,
No. 43, Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

December 19, 1848.—845

New Grocery Store.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of the town and country, that he has opened new GROCERY STORE in one of the Rooms of the Odd Fellows Hall, on Market street, where he will have always on hand a good assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, which he will sell very low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

Frankfort, February 9, 1849.—856-d&wtf

No. 43, Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Executor's Notice. A LL persons indebted to the estate of James T. Judge, dec'd, by note or otherwise, are earnestly requested to call and settle immediately. And all persons having claims against the estate will present them properly proven and sworn to, to the undersigned, who may be found at the Commonwealth office.

H. B. FARRAR,
H. L. JUDGE,
Executors of James T. Judge, dec'd.

Sept. 25, 1849-885-3t.

Proposals for Indian Goods.

Fresh Groceries, Liquors, &c.

AZ. LINDSEY has in store, just received,
10 hads prime N. O. Sugar;
100 bags Rio Coffee;
50 barrels Plantation Molasses;
10 barrels "Polka" Syrup;
50 barrels S. F. Flour, (Ohio;)
1 pipe Pale Brandy;
1 pipe Park Brandy;
2 barrels Common Brandy;
2 barrels "Native" Wine;
50 barrels Rectified Whisky;
50 barrels Copper Whsky;
200 boxes Star Caudles;
100 boxes Mould Candles;
3 tierces Rice;
60 barrels Crushed and Powdered Sugar, (assorted qualities;)

Jailles;)
20 boxes Tobacco;
100 boxes Window Glass, (ass. sizes;)
100 kegs Nails.
With many other articles not mentioned.

New Cabinet Wareroom and Manufactory. J. D. RAKE

any time, night or day, in the city or country. June 26, 1849-8, 2-tf

Book Binding.

A. C. KELNON informs his triends and former customers, that having regained his health, he has purchased back from A. G. Hodges the Bindery sold to him in November last, and will give his solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D. IIIS operations on the Teeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine; this being the only safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient, void of danger. All work warranted, the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received. Office hours from 7 o'clock until 6.

| Poffice, corner of Main and Ann streets, Frankfort, Kentucky.

E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D. Frankfort, July 18, 1848—823-by.

Lysander Hord,

ractice in the Washington, Henry, and Owen Circuit Office West side St. Clair street, and at all times open

of Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, Tennessee, Mississippi, Lou-isiana and Arkansas, will take the acknowledgment of Deeds, and proof of other writings to be recorded or us-ed in those States